PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,868.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

'NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
"UNTOUCHED BY HAND."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Nov.	OCEANA	16810	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10,363	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	16000	MACEDONIA	10,519
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9560
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	1505
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10850
29th "	DELHI	8000	.....	...
5th Feby.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9021
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd April	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th "	MACEDONIA	10813	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,. Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favorable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
(1) City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	,, 16	Dec. 3
(1) City of York	7705	,, 22	,, 8
(1) City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 18
B City of Madras	4684	,, 18	,, 30
(1) City of Manchester	5564	,, 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi.....	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez.....	413	627	319	462	247	317
,, Port Said.....	446	677	302	512	280	372
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples.....	578	935	429	649	495	770
,, Liverpool.....	605	990	462	704	517	792
,, London overland via Genoa, or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples.....	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*929

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
(1) City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
(1) City of York	7705	22nd March	12th March
(1) City of Vienna	5672	6th April	...
(1) City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
City of Calcutta	7912	25th April	22nd April
(1) City of Manchester	5564	...	7th May
Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
(1) City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
(1) City of Baroda	6758	...	13th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste or Creed.

The Sick are Fed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 4th Nov.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 5th Nov.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 8th Nov.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 4th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 8th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bisreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about the 6th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
1st November, 1909.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. 1909,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	3rd Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—
J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent,

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th Nov. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BRENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th ,, 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	E. Giurgevich	5895	23rd Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BRENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BRENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND	6046	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bednara	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 395	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 577-8	,, 760 *
Single Class to London	,, 480	,, 685 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 767-8	,,1020*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
Single Class to London	,, 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to
W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons:	Capt.	To Sail about
PRAESIDENT	3,400	Muhlbauer	11th Nov.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 17th September, 1909.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILLINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Loading	Ports.
"Harlesden"	3069	November	Baltimore
"Haigh Hall"	2724	November	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:
PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
Merchants and Contractors,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Importers of ITALIAN, FRENCH and GERMAN Oilmanstores, and Provisions from 1st Class Houses.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheese, always in stock throughout the year.

Pure Italian OLIVE OIL, 1st quality and Genuine from LUCCA.

Pure Italian Wine Vinegar unadulterated, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and Soup Pastes the first House in India for quality and freshness as the supply we receive monthly.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS throughout the year.

Italian CHESTNUTS, MUSCATEL-RAISINS, and NAPLES' FIGS in Xmas season only.

Wines, Liqueurs, etc., from the First Houses of ITALY, FRANCE, and PORTUGAL.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET, Wine (genuine), at Rs. 10 per dozen bottles much in demand.

Price List on application free.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

STANDARD
PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF
ALL KINDS
Are supplied at very moderate rates
BY THE
PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.
(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
ADDRESS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

FOR SALE.

TWO PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES IN QUITE GOOD CONDITION.

TWO CUTTING MACHINES of well-known makers, Hugh and Kimber, are FOR SALE. Both are in very good condition. The Large one is 34 inches wide, and has 2 extra Knives. The Small one is 21 inches wide, and has with it 1 extra Knife. Both the Machines can be seen in working order, by applying sharp to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A SMART, RELIABLE BILL COLLECTOR, quick and ready in his work. Security of Rs. 2,000 required. For terms, etc., apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

THE BELLARY PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of The Bellary Press Co., Ltd., has been REMOVED from No. 19, Bank Street, to No. 89 APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERSHAW P. NANAVUTY, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

NOTICE.

ON and from this date I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, NELLIE REID MORRISON.

EDWARD WILLIAMS MORRISON,

30th October, 1909.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates), to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 1st November, 1909, on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd November, 1909, between the hours of 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. and on Saturdays, from 11-30 and 1-30 P. M. (S. T.)

D. MORRIS, Acting Chief Agent.

27 Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

ONE WOODEN BOX, containing Clothing and Documents, and one Bundle bedding, belonging to one Raichal Alloo, booked under L. T. No. 2039 of 12-1-08 Ex., Ernakulam to Mangalore, are lying unclaimed at our Lost Property Depot, at Ticky Fort Station, at owner's sole risk. Unless delivery is effected, all charges due being paid, within one month from date hereof, they will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, to defray expenses under the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P.M., on 15th November, 1909, for the SUPPLY of STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, for the year 1910, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
" " 2 " " " Ajmer "
" " 3 Waste Cotton, Parel delivery.
" " 4 " " Ajmer "
" " 5 Leather goods, Ajmer delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores," &c., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 7 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway Company or order. Only Securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLCOMBE, Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 27th Oct., 1909.

DR. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen

FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jalna, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cane-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 586, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
This Season's Great Success,
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ADMISSION AS USUAL.

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"OPEN AIR DANCE."

Will be held on SATURDAY, November 6th, Commencing 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

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REFRESHMENTS at Moderate Rates from the Bar.

VICTOR N. PINTO, Honorary Entertainment Secretary.

Club Hall, Gas Works, Parel, 23rd October, 1909.

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Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
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" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for 1/2 dozen.
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Patterns self-measurement.

A trial is solicited.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

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HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the platforms of Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Price 8 annas.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

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Training of men as chauffeurs a speciallity.

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To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS, By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN, By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE, By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS, By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS, By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE, By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE, By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT, By Q.

THE WANDERER, By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE, By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions:—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums.

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

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Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as one on the first sign of any irregularity of the System, a timely dose may be administered. Those who have recommended them, assist their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 42 from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

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Further particulars apply H. R. HUME, District Superintendent of Police, Satara.

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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving 2 Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [1st NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
127 Bars Silver ..	2,20,153	London	Yokohama Bank
3 Cases Sovs...	3,625	Aden	Sundry Importers
gold coins ...	58,683		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 26th July.

MONEY:—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 13 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T. and demand and with 1s. 4 1-32d. on demand available at some Banks. There has not been much inquiry for remittances, some ready wire being taken at our quotation. Credits can be placed at 1s. 4 9-32d. for two mails but bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits—2 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	176 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139 1-4
Hongkong—90 days' sight ...	... 1-2
Yokohama—90 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—4 days' sight ...	170 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened to-day at 94 5-8 ready and 94 9-16 for the settlement. There has been a moderate amount done chiefly in budlees to arrange tomorrow's account. In the evening the market became easier the closing quotation being 94 7-16 for the account.

The second settlement is quoted at 94 3-16 ; and Calcutta rates are advised as 94 1-2 ready and 94 3-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-8
1st Settlement	„	94-7
2nd Settlement	„	94-3

BULLION:—

On Saturday the price of Bar Silver in London fell 1-16 to 23 1-16 ready and 23 3-16 for two months' delivery and New York was 1-4 lower at 50. Locally the market opened 58 3-16 ex-duty for cash and on bazaar buying has improved to 58 5-16. Forward rates are also steadier and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Yesterday local speculators covered previous sales of good Broach at prices up to Rs. 284 and in sympathy with the rise in this description and the continued advance in the American markets our market opened firm with prices Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 above Saturday's closing rates. There has been a fair enquiry, but at the close prices are easier and there are sellers as under.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...303-4	Mar, 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...282	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Hemptí	...271	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Damanganum-Pringaon	281	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...253	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...253	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...246	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...236	„ „
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	...246	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...235	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...237	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...243	Nov. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...213	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns —	...272	Apl-May „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...283-4	„ „

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...19,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7-64	7-64	7-64	7-65
—32	—03	—04	—05

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug
7-67	7-69	7-69	7-69	7-69
—04	—03	—02	unchgd	new position.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is firm and prices are again advancing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	10 0 0	B.T.
April-May	„	9 1 3	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steadier with a better enquiry.

We quote :

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...Rs.	6 11 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow „	... „	7 2 0	„
Ready Yellow Gujarat	... „	7 5 0	„
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May	... „	7 6 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Sold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	45 0	0
White Khandeish	„	47 0	0
Black Kutni	„	39 12	0
Red Khandwa...	„	42 0	0

Tone.—Firmer.

POPPYSEED :—

November ... ... Rs. 9 10 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

CASTORSEED :—

Ready	Rs.	32 0	0
November	„	6 11	6 R. T.
Apl.-May	„	6 8	0 „

Tone—Firm.

COTTONSEED :—

Dec.-Jan.... ... ... „ 22 8 0

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 39 8 0

Tone—Steadier.

MOWRASSEE :—

November ... ... Rs. 6 4 6

Tone—Firm.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady with a moderate demand

We quote :—

White Delhi, November	Rs.	5 15	0 R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	— „	5 7	6 „

YARNS.

The market continues firm with a fair business doing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS :—

Bombay	1,490
India	68
Indian Specie	55

MILLS :—

David	415
Kohinoor	737 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,397 1-2
Swan Mills	270

PRESSES :—

Indian Cotton	140
New Beale	560
New Mofussil	765

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Badham Pile & Co	135
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	95
... ... Pref. ...	152 1-2
Delhi Flour Mill...	125
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19 1-4

RAILWAYS :—

Amritsar-Patti New shares ...	86
Tapti-Valley	437 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	3,139	bales.
Wheat	6,111	cwts.
Linseed	3,812	„
Rapeseed	2,111	„
Gingellyseed	8,051	„
Poppyseed	346	„
Groundnuts	370	„
Castorseed	5,726	„
Rice	1,157	„
Myrabolams	702	„
Cottonseed	6,966	„
Mowrassee	2,375	„
Gram	1,569	„
Joowar	119	„
Maize	3,870	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 30th October 1909 as compared with the statement of the 22nd October 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 22. Rs.	Oct. 30. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,47,594	58,86,000
Public Deposits at Branches ...	50,18,036	57,58,326
Other Deposits ...	12,08,26,755	11,97,08,141
Post Bills ...	7,939	6,342
Sundries ...	20,50,865	21,61,473
Rs....	15,25,51,189	15,38,20,282
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,26,29,142	1,26,61,988
Other authorised Securities.	19,11,771	18,57,654
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,13,15,178	1,18,87,993
Loans do. do.	2,98,31,982	3,11,71,372
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,46,20,159	1,59,56,182
Dead Stock ...	3,03,187	3,05,911
Stamps ...	4,304	4,153
Bullion ...	3,65,759	3,41,889
Balances with other Banks.	16,29,232	14,65,885
Sundries ...	2,09,429	2,69,787
Cash ...	7,97,31,046	7,78,97,503
	15,25,51,189	15,38,20,282

DAILY EXPORTS,—NOV. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—47 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 58 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 151 bales wool, J. Kara; 82 cwts old rubber, John G. Minnitt; 3,999 cwts maizer Sanday and Co; 120 bales wool, Ebji Shivji; 109 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 302 bales wool, D. Keondanamull; 11 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 107 bales wool, D. Naggie and Co; 60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 75 bales wool, LHurbham ; 260 bales wool, B Hurbham; 240 bales wool, M Ranijidas.

FOR LONDON.

Ocemana s—90 cwts horns, G Suchedina; 90 cwts horns, J M Rehimtools; 200 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 964 cwts castorssed, E D Sassoon and Co; 17 cases Indian condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 125 cwts dillseed, S Bhimji ; 6 bales carpets, H G H Mamed and Sons; 29 bales skins, R M Kooka; 86 cwts bees wax, M Jaferbhoy; 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 36 bales skins, H D and HMoosa; 92 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 47 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 8 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4 bales carpets, U Noor Mahomed ; 1 pot rosa oil, A Currim ; 586 cwts black pepper, H Jairam; 48 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtools.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—7 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 80 cwts condiments, J P Cama ; 85 casks skins, S Forbes and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—20 bales twist, Towner and Co; 35 cwts chutney F Nowroji ; 504 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, N Rajaram and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, 100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Blakemore s—405 bales hemp, and cottonfly, 195 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

Trantenfels s—2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR MALTA.

Oceana s—20 bales twist R H Umrigar.

FOR HONKONG.

Himalaya s—900 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 55 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 329 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 254 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co ; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Takasaki Maru s—299 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 600 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd November.

678 INSTRUCTIONAL PARADE LIEUTENANTS.

An Instructional parade in Depression Range Finding will be held at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder on Wednesday the 3rd inst. at 7 a. m. All Subalterns are requested to attend.

678 PRACTICE.

Orders for the week.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

Saturday the 6th inst. One inch Aiming Rifle Practice from the 6 inch Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Caps.

630 DRILLS.

E. E. Company will parade at 6 30 p. m. on the 3rd inst. at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

681 PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are ordered in No. 1 Company :—

Corpl J Welch to be Sergt No 3 Sub-Div.

Gr C P Pinckney to be Corpl.

682 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to No 1 Company :—

No 1274 Gr J Gilmore.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd November,

476.—Detail for the week ending 6th instant.

Wednesday 3rd instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.

Subject.—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part II. Infantry Training 1905.

Friday 5th instant—All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

477.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing (2nd Period) on the following days.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.

Wednesday 3rd, Thursday 4th, Friday 5th and Saturday 6th.

478.—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "C" Coy with effect from this date :—

No 6647 Vol T W Mills to be Sergeant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOHERTY—October 14, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Doherty, of Narsinggunge, a son.

INGHAM—October 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of G. C. Winnington Ingram, C.S., of a daughter.

MAWSON—October 23, at Darbhanga, Behar, the wife of Owen Mawson, Indian Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SIMKINS—SILLEM—October 26, at Saint Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. Dr. Cogan, D. D., Charles Wyckens, son of the late Charles Simkins of Lowdham Lodge, Notts, to Helen, daughter of the late Oscar Hyde Sillem.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bandmann's Opera Company, "The Arcadians," Empire Theatre.

Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

Sun rises, 6h. 39m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 6m. ; High water, 2-17m., 2-5a. ; Low water, 8-12m., 8-0a.

Maxim: "He that would reap well must sow well.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, November 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4-40 p.m. Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 40m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 5m. ; High water, 3-9m, 2-57a. ; Low water, 9-18m. 3-48a.

Thursday, November 4.—Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 4-9m, 4-3a; Low water, 10-51m, 9-45a.

Friday, November 5.—Bombay University Senate. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana "Dance," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 5-22m, 5-34a.; Low water, 0-29a, 11-22a.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness Sir Pratapsingh, the Maharajah of Idar, has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow in Mahaluxmi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Australien", will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Saturday the 6th instant. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, closes at 1 p.m. the same day at the New General Post Office.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.—The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association have jointly been accorded a right to nominate a member for the enlarged Bombay Council. It is probable that Mr. Munmohundas Ramji, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, will be brought forward as the candidate on behalf of the two bodies.

MAHOMEDAN CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW BOMBAY COUNCIL.—In exercise of the right granted to the Mahomedan community to nominate candidates for the New Council, it is not improbable that Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed will be the candidate brought forward for the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, and Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-law, the candidate for the Central Division. Mr. Mohiuddin Marmawala, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Ahmedabad, intends to seek election to the Council on behalf of the Mahomedans of the Northern Division.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER TEA SET.—A meeting of employes in the Health department of the Bombay Municipality was held in the Municipal Hall on Saturday last for the purpose of congratulating Mr. A. K. Pai on the title of Rao Saheb lately conferred upon him by Government. Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, who presided on the occasion, presented to Mr. Pai an elegant silver tea set in behalf of the indoor staff of the Health office.

SIR JACOB SASSOON'S EYE SIGHT.—The mill-hands of Sir Jacob Sassoon's Mill met on Sunday morning at Byculla, when they passed a resolution expressing their joy at the successful operation performed in Europe on Sir Jacob Sassoon's eye, and a hope that he will soon be restored to good health. A resolution was also passed expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the concession of fortnightly payments of wages made to them by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, the agents.

RE-OPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opened yesterday after the October vacation. On the Appellate Side in the first division the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, presided, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and in the second division the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton. On the original side three courts were formed and were respectively presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

FINE ART INSTITUTE.—On the occasion of the anniversary of this Institute a gathering of local artists was called last Sunday in the rooms of the Institute on Chunam Kiln Road, with Mr. Sokarji Bapuji Talpade in the chair. Messrs. Kudalkar and Dhurandhar made speeches. This Institute has been established by Mr. S. L. Haldankar, a successful student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, with the object of coaching students in a course of art study. The progress of the Institute has been so signal that out of the eleven students sent for the Third Grade Arts Examination ten were successful and five passed with credit.

A. J. P. HONOURED.—Members of the Bisney Club and others assembled in large numbers on Saturday last in the hall of the Club to present a silver cup to Mr. Jehangir R. Dubash, one of the life members of the Club, on his having been appointed a J. P. The building in which the Club is situated was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. E. N. Dubash, the Secretary, addressing the meeting, explained the object of the gathering, and Mr. Pavri who presided on the occasion, presented Mr. J. Dubash with the cup. A dinner took place subsequently, when the health of the guest of the evening was drank and a hope was expressed that he would be successful in his candidature for a seat in the Municipal Corporation.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dans commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	...Fusik
Selection ...Princess Ida ...	...Sullivan
Selection ...Der Zigeunerbaron...	...Strauss
Valse ...Autumn Voices...	...Lincke
Fantasia ...Irish Emeralds...	...Greedy
The Belfry..Serenade ...	...Howgill

BAND ON THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March ...Trafalgar...	...Zehle
Overture...Festival ...	...Leutner
Intermezzo Old Love is never forgotten	Vollstadt
Selection ...The Dairymaids...	...Rubens
Solo ...Les Folies ...	...Waldteufel
Valse ...Gipsy Life ...	...Raymond
Op ...The Coons Parade ...	...Rose
Gavotte ...Forget me not ...	...Macbeth

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

Rights of the Crown Asserted.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

ESOOFALI SALEBHOY VS. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

For the Plaintiff-respondent:—Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji.

For the Defendant-appellant:—Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor.

Their Lordships have disposed of this appeal filed from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, who had passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff, and had held that the Collector had no jurisdiction to go into and determine the question of title for the purposes of enquiry before him ; that the Act did not apply to land of which Government were or claimed to be owners, and that, where they had begun by setting the machinery of the Act in motion for the compulsory acquisition of any land from a private individual as owner of it, they could not plead in those proceeding their own right, as owner and claim compensation in respect of it as against him. Upon this view, without going into the question of title to the land the learned Judge had directed the whole amount of compensation both for the land and the buildings, aggregating two lakhs of rupees and odd to be paid to the plaintiff, who was claimant before the Collector.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment, said that in His Lordship's opinion, Mr. Justice Macleod had taken too narrow a view of the Act, not supported either by the language or object of its provisions, and the law relating to the rights of the Crown. The result of Mr. Justice Macleod's decree was that the respondent was held entitled to a sum without any determination of his right to it, although Sections 30 and 31 of the Act distinctly contemplated that such right must be decided by the Court, before the claimant could receive the compensation. Further, if the construction, which the learned Judge had put upon the language of the Act, was correct, land of which the Crown was owner but which was in the occupation of a subject under a lease or the like, could not be compulsorily acquired under the Act, however urgent on public grounds the need of such acquisition might be. The result was not satisfactory from a public point of view ; but if the Act, on a proper construction of its language, allowed it, it could not be helped. In His Lordship's opinion the language of the Act, reasonably construed, did not lend itself to the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Justice Macleod. The question before the Court was whether at the date of acquisition by the Collector, the respondent had any right to the land apart from the buildings, which entitled him to receive the amount of compensation, which remained after deducting the amount payable for the buildings, as "a person interested in the land :"

His Lordship said that the decree appealed from must be reversed. As that decree was passed by the learned Judge on the ground of want of jurisdiction to decide the question of title, the disposal of the case by him must be regarded as one on a preliminary point, and the case must be remanded for a decision on the question, whether the claimant-respondent had any interest in the land, as distinguished from his interest in it in virtue of the buildings which entitled him to compensation. Therefore, if it be found that he had much interest, the Court below should determine the amount payable to him in respect of it and pass a decree accordingly. If, on the other hand, the Court held that the claimant-respondent had no such interest in the land, he should have a decree for compensation in respect of the buildings only.

Before parting with the appeal, His Lordship pointed out that though the title of the Crown had been asserted in this case, the Crown was formally not on the record. It was represented by the Government of Bombay, but, said His Lordship, according to law, in all litigation to which the Crown was a proper party, it was the Secretary of State for India who alone could represent it. That was how it struck His Lordship at present, and he said so because the point had not been raised either before Their Lordships or in the Lower Court. If there was any legal defect on the record, His Lordship mentioned, it could be easily remedied by the Court bringing on to the record the Secretary of State, so as to make the decision final and binding in law. All costs, including those of the appeal should be dealt with by the learned Judge in his discretion.

Mr. Justice Batchelor concurred.

NARIELWALLA'S APPEAL.

Judgment of the Lower Court Reversed.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

MUNCHERSHAW S. NARIELWALLA VS. ARDESHIR S. NARIELWALLA.

For the Plaintiff-respondent :—Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

For the Defendant-appellant :—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

Their Lordships have disposed of this appeal from the decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, who had passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. The facts of this case have already been reported.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, said that the Lower Court had found on the facts and the law, that there was neither a gift nor a trust in favour of Virbaiji by her husband Shapoorji in respect of the amount of Rs. 15,000 which was in dispute. Accordingly the learned Judge had allowed the claim made in the plaint, holding the appellants, who were administrators of the estate of the late Mr. Narielwalla, guilty of a breach of trust by reason of their having paid the amount to Virbaiji instead of distributing it among the residuary heirs to the estate. In supporting the appeal, the learned Advocate-General had conceded that there had been no gift. He had challenged the decree on two grounds, viz., that there was a trust in favour of Virbaiji and, secondly, that even if there was no trust, the learned Judge's finding on the evidence that the amount had been paid by the appellants to Virbaiji with the consent of the first respondent (the plaintiff), estopped the latter from disputing the validity of the payment as a breach of trust on their part. In the view which Their Lordships took of the case, it was unnecessary to decide whether there was a trust created or not by her husband in favour of Virbaiji. Mr. Justice Beaman had found upon the evidence that the appellants, acting as legal administrators of the estate of the husband paid the amount now in dispute to Virbaiji, with the consent of all the family including the first respondent (plaintiff) "in the sincere and very natural belief that they had been carrying out Shapoorji's wishes." The plaintiff, who had now complained that the payment was a breach of trust on the part of the appellants, had consented cheerfully to the payment being made, with full knowledge of what he was assenting to. Their Lordships examined the case upon the hypothesis that the first respondent agreed to the payment with full knowledge of the facts but in ignorance of his legal rights. But to attract to it the provisions of Section 23 of the Act, Their Lordships must first be satisfied that the payment by the appellants amounted to "a breach of trust."

Their Lordships held that there was no breach of trust in the act of payment, because the law treated it as payment by the administrator to the next-of-kin themselves. Instead of putting the money into the hands of the next of-kin, he had put it into the hands of the third party, because the next-of-kin had authorised him. The next-of-kin could not be heard to complain that when they had given their consent or authority, they had not been aware of the legal rights. If they had known the facts fully, their mistake as to the law would not entitle them to relief, unless there had been some fiduciary relation between the parties so as to raise an equity in favour of the next-of-kin. On that ground Their Lordships held that the first respondent must fail in his action.

But it was contended for the respondent that even if he could not personally claim any relief, the suit should not be dismissed, but there must be a decree for administration. So far at least as defendants 5 to 8 were concerned, these had been minors when the payment to Virbaiji was made, and they did not, because they could not in law give any consent. It was argued that they had a right to question the validity of the payment to Virbaiji; and to the relief in this suit, which was brought for administration and accounts though they had not been the parties suing. Their Lordships were, therefore, asked not to dismiss the suit but to pass an administration decree in favour of those respondents who had been among the defendants in the Court below. Their Lordships held that the general principle of an administration decree was subject to the qualification that the person so suing was not "estopped by some personal exception." In the present case, for the reasons, their Lordships had given, the plaintiff was estopped by his own conduct, and the suit could not lie at his instance.

Their Lordships accordingly reversed the decree of the Lower Court and allowed the appeal with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A TIFFIN CARRIER.

Sitaram Krishna Nalaode was charged with committing theft of a copper tiffin-box and one other utensil of the collective value of Rs. 3, belonging to one Sowlia Amruta.

It appeared that the complainant, who is a tiffin-carrier, went upstairs to a Parsi's house in Cheera Bazaar, leaving his basket containing the tiffin covers on the verandah downstairs. On coming down he found two pots missing from the basket, and saw a witness holding the accused in the road. The accused had the two pots with him. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted two previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Badoe Karim Boodoo, with having in his possession 14,000 grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared from the evidence, that the accused was a waiter on the s. s. "City of Athens." He was seen on Sunday last selling ten bottles of cocaine for Rs. 200, and was arrested by Inspector Morris. On a search being made, more cocaine was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty and said, that while he was at Liverpool, he was given the cocaine by somebody to sell in Bombay. He did not know a license was necessary. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENDANGERING HUMAN LIFE.

One Tukaram Sakharam, a coachman, was charged with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life. It appeared from evidence, that on Sunday evening, Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Investigation Department, was driving in his carriage from the Church Gate Station towards the Bandstand, and Mr. N. Paton was coming in a motor car from the opposite direction. The accused who was going towards the Bandstand, drove his carriage at a very fast pace and overtaking Mr. Vincent's carriage tried to cut between it and Mr. Paton's motor car, which was coming from the opposite direction. There was not sufficient room for the accused to do so without danger, and had not Mr. Paton pulled up his motor car, there was no doubt that a serious accident would have occurred. The horse was going at such a speed that it took a long time in pulling him up. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay Rs. 25, or, in default, to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT VICTORIA DOCK.

Inspector Miller charged two Somalis with stealing a quantity of rice, belonging to the Port Trust. It appeared from evidence that the accused were caught in the act of stealing the rice lying on No. 6 Wharf, Victoria Dock. The first accused was sentenced to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment and the second accused, who was a youth, was sentenced to receive six stripes.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PRECIOUS STONES.

One Jugganath Parsad Dewan Jungjier was charged with being in possession of property suspected to have been stolen. The charge against the accused was that he was trying to dispose of three rubies, three emeralds, one sapphire and two gold rings on the 24th of October.

The accused was remanded to enable the Police to make further inquiries in the matter.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

GANG OF JUVENILE THIEVES.

Inspector De Burgh charged Kisha Dosa and four other Hindu boys with stealing a large number of enamelled plates valued at Rs. 19, the property of Muljí Mahomed, a dealer in enamelware. Wasanji Jeeva and Bhanji Gala were charged with receiving the stolen property. Dara Jaffer, a servant of the complainant, having received information, went to the shop at 1-20 a. m. and caught the accused red-handed. The boys made a statement which led to the recovery of eleven dozens of more plates from the receivers, whom they were sold on a previous occasion.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the boys to receive ten stripes. The receivers were convicted and Wasanji was sentenced to 6 weeks' and Bhanji to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

DARING THIEF.

Inspector Canty charged Ranoba Luxmon, a Hindu, with theft in a building.

The complaint was that on Friday night Fakirji Jamasji shut his shop leaving a bundle containing Rs. 553 in notes and silver in a drawer of his table. While opening the shop on Saturday morning the complainant's servant saw the accused attempting to come out. He was arrested with the money in his possession.

He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

By special request the Bandmann Opera Company gave another performance of "Our Miss Gibbs" last evening, in which Mr. Harry Cole gave another most amusing performance as the simple Yorkshireman. Miss Connie Leon was a very charming "Miss Gibbs" and delighted everybody with her dainty singing and dancing.

This evening the Company will play "The Arcadians" in which they scored such a great success last week.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Excelsior Cinematograph opened once more on Saturday and a full house gathered to enjoy the evening's amusement. The most notable picture was of Mr. Latham's second attempt to cross the English Channel, giving an idea of what aviation means that has hitherto been impossible to obtain in India despite the illustrations of the Home papers. The pictures, altogether, are if possible better than those shown last year, and there is no doubt that the tent will become as fashionable a rendezvous as it was last year, for the gardens are made as comfortable as the inside of the tent.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
For Judgment.

140-05 Payne and Co N C Macleod vs H S Lalji Matubhoy J and M Thakerdas and Co Payne and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

977-08 Matubhoy J and M Manockji Muncherji Batliwalla and others vs Ramkrishna D Dahifode and others Raghavaya B and N.

291-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sha Lalubhoy Kuberdas Malvi H M and R.

217-09 Bicknell M and R Sharifabai widow and others vs Mahomed D H Hiraji Thakerdas and Co.

222-09 Shroff D and D J M Gosalkar and another vs Ramaya Dharmaji.

252-09 Payne and Co M Roushan vs K Bhanji alias Ghellabhoy Shroff D and D.

253-09 Bicknell M and D Worman and Co The firm vs K S Ramkachare

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. & O. Co's. steamer Himalaya, 3,700 tons, Captain L. E. S. Spicer, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, brought China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Tumari, Mr. Adams, Mr. Benjamin, Miss Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Bebich, and 2 infants, Miss E. James, Mr. Rawlinson, Mrs. Mistry, and infant, Mrs. and Miss Brewer, Mr. Breul, Mr. and Mrs. Billimoria and 2 children, Mr. P. D. Billimoria, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, and child, Captain and Mrs. Waters, Mr. and Miss Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. J. Balfour, Major R. S. Pearse, Mr. Pilcarson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Captain Cruickshank, Mrs. Middleton, Captain Oldham, Captain Wilkinson, Mr. R. C. Manning, and 3 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Loodiana, 2,124 tons, Captain J. A. Ross, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kiddle, Revd. Mr. F. O. Bird, and 56 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru, 2,943 tons, Captain A. Mocker, will sail to-day for Yokohama &c. with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Trautenfels, 2,931 tons, Captain A. Kukins, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2,338 tons, Captain A. L. Gordon, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE steamer Wistow Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain J. S. Meris, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour on Monday from London with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Persens.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Prosperine...Capt J T Marshall .....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence —Comdr E G Mills..... R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickmann ..Survey Sh
R I M S General Elles...Lt CR Good.....Target Towing Launch
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr ..A S Balfour... I Marine
Plassy.....Capt F B S Notley..... .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 1.

Ardamount ...2248 Watson.....T Morrison & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Birkhall.....2731 Jones .....
Chanda .....3951 Tice .....M M & Co
Delta .....4780 Snow...Shanghai...23-10 P & O Co
Gerd.....751 Andresen .....F F Campbell & Co
Kasara .....505 Etton .....M M & Co
Loodiana ... .3124 Ross .....M M & Co
Marven.....2272 Saunders..... A Q A S Jamal
Masagon.....3279 Lowe.....M M & Co
Nawab.....2040 Park.....T Morrison & Co
Oolobaria.....3137 Goss.....M M & Co
Querimba.....4937 Smith .....M M & Co
Quilca .....4942 Andersen.....M M & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb.....B & P S N Co
Saifi .....1445.....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Navaz...2522 Denison.....H & H S N Co
Springburn...3176 Crosthwaite .....W & Graham & Co
Zoroaster.....2376 Wickham .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & R City of Athens	3571	...Knout	....Liverpool via Karachi	6-11	K Nixon & Co
H Nasrif	912	LeMeire	...P Gulf	2-11	B & P S N Co Ld
K Himalaya	3700	Spicer	Shanghai	10-11	P & O Co
M Siberien	2127	De Lorne	... ...	Jeddah	10-11 B & P S N Co
N Trantenfels	2992	Kucken	...Hamburg via Karachi	2-11	W & A Graham & Co
P Blakemoor	3103	Knot	Dunkirk	6-11	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ula	3426	Hodgson	..Calcutta	2-11	M M & Co
2 Camilla	4081	Hamilton	.....Liverpool	10-11	W & A Graham & Co
4 Dumra	762	Manley	...Busreh	4-11	M M & Co
5 Moorgate	...	...2451	Harland	.....Dunkirk	3-11 J Mackintosh & Co
9 Oceana	...3507	Hide	.....London	...6-11	P & O Co
10 & 11 Takasaki Maru		...2943	Mocker	Kobe	...2-11 N Y Kaisha
15 Shah Ameer	...1921	Pigot	.....Jeddah	.....	4-11 B & H S N Co

H W P D

Bahadari .....829 Fakeera .....Repairing ...B S N Co
Ponani.....552 Hoosein ..B'nagar...2-11 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Loodiana s	Ross.....	Calcutta, Oct 2
	Chanda s.....	Tice	London, Oct 2

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Goalpara s	Whitehead ...	Busreh, &c
	Africa s	Ralcich	Trieste, &c
	Liega s.....	Cuibush	Karachi, &c
	Wistow Hall s.....	Meris	Calcutta
	Zinnia s	Gordon	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday :—

Steamer Takasaki Maru, Mocker, for Yokohama.
" Trantenfels, Rukens, for Hamburg, &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Himalaya, for China, &c.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer Australien left Aden for Bombay on 30th ultimo and is expected here on 4th instant at 9 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singapore, on the 1st Nov.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Delhi, left Hongkong on 30th October.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer R. Rubattino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
29	Irish Monarch	New Castle
30	Lalpoora	Bombay
29	Clan Grant	Cuddalore

THE King, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India, has appointed the Rev. Rollestone Sterritt Fyffe to be Bishop of Rangoon, in succession to Dr. Knight, who is about to retire. The new Bishop graduated in 1890 from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, being placed in the third class of the Classical Tripos, and two years later he took a third class in Theology. He went north to be under Dr. Westcott, by whom he was ordained deacon in 1894 and priest in 1895, and whose influence was strongly exerted in favour of missions and especially in the case of India. In 1898 Mr. Fyffe became curate and in 1901 vicar of St. Agnes, Bristol. He was one of the early recruits enlisted for missionary work in Burma by Bishop Knight, whose health has now compelled him to resign and who becomes head of the missionary college of St. Augustine at Canterbury. Mr. Fyffe was accepted for work in Burma by the S.P.G., and in January 1905 he started at Mandalay as head of the "Winchester Mission," which was formerly located at Rangoon, and is worked on "brotherhood" lines. He has also been examining chaplain to Bishop Knight.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1909.

CHINESE OFFICIALDOM.

THE death of Chang Chih-tung, Grand Secretary, has led our Chinese contemporaries to ruminate over China without leadership and to lament, that since his death, and the removal of Yuan-Shi-Kai, there is no official in the whole of the Celestial Empire capable of directing its destinies. The Grand Council refused to consider the possibility of Chang-Chih-tung being carried away by death and the Prince Regent, granting him leave for an indefinite term to "nurse himself quietly" and "two ounces of ginseng to strengthen him," added, "his resignation need not be considered." But the decision of the Prince Recent was over-ruled on high, as the Chinese would say, and a strong man is wanted to take up his post. It has been asserted on many recent occasions that China has no statesmen of sufficient ability to cope with the present complications of her foreign politics, but we find a Shanghai correspondent seriously challenging the accuracy of this assertion, and claiming for the Chinese that they are a people of more than average sagacity and brain-power, so it is absurd to assume that among so many millions there are no men of pre-eminent ability. "The truth lies in the opposite direction," exclaims the correspondent, "for there are plenty of them; but it must be distinctly understood that this statement refers to capacity only and not to practical efficiency." Unfortunately, however, the whole system of government in China is absolutely fatal to the creation of a zealous and efficient body of officials. It is generally said that the Chinese have "absorbed their conquerors, and to a certain extent the remark is correct, but a glance at the organisation of the Government will show that China is under the heel of a foreign usurper, and this fact has entirely nullified any benefit that the conquered people may have derived from absorbing their invaders." As may now be regarded to be the case, the Empire is the estate of the Emperor, who divides it among the Mandarins; all provincial officials down to district magistrate being appointed from Peking. Each Mandarin, from a Viceroy downards, is called upon to find so much money and to procure it in peace and quiet. As long as he does this and retains the favour of his superior by judicious offerings, he is regarded as a good official who merits advancement. Mr. Pearse, in his "Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire," tells us, "the Chinese official is nowadays less an administrator than a tax-collector; but an infinitesimal portion of his revenues is wasted on such heads of expenditure as police, justice, roads, education, fire prevention, sanitation or others of the numerous expenses falling on the official purse in the West. So far as we, with our limited occidental mind, can see, he exists solely for his own maintenance and that of his fellow officials, his superiors and his subordinates."

The revenue assessment of a district is a less elastic arrangement in China than in India. A fixed sum must be collected, by some means. Nothing less than the minimum will be accepted in any circumstances whatever. Anything above it is the perquisite of the collector, who also retains whatever interest which may accrue for the loan of his official balances. When, therefore, a Chinese decides upon an official career, we are told, it is with "no sense of undertaking a serious responsibility towards his fellow-subjects, no foolish aspirations towards bettering their condition and no lofty ambition to increase the prestige and power of his country; he sets out to make a fortune and if he is careful and lucky he succeeds." But it is not out of men inspired by such principles, or absence of principle that China can hope to make administrators for the betterment of the country or the amelioration of the condition of her people. The chief object of the district official is to retain his post for which there are many aspirants, some of them seeking to overthrow him by denouncing him. A riot, the bursting of a dam, or some other unforeseen occurrence, may involve him in disgrace or ruin, or heavy expense in the way of bribes. The system produces capable men many times, but few of any moral character, and we agree that what is lacking among Chinese statesmen is moral force rather than ability. Cases are known of Chinese officials who have commenced their career with a full determination to be clean-handed, but circumstances have proved too strong for them. Unable to pay that which is expected of him, he must resign or resort to practices he dissapproves of. Such training and tradition cannot produce a high official of such strength and character, as it is desirable to entrust with the settlement of important international questions. To put the situation in the words of the correspondent quoted: "He knows that he has no force behind him and that he can present no ultimatum, his only weapon being procrastination; he knows that enemies and eager aspirants for his post are watching for a chance to denounce him; that those who deputed him are fully aware that he has been given a task, that at the best can only end in compromise; that however hard he works, he will certainly, in the end, be accused of incompetence, probably of corruption." The whole system begets shiftiness, opportunism and unreliability.

The defects of the Chinese administrative system is fully acknowledged by many officials who endeavour to go straight. But it appears these are not the men who come to the front. Honesty is, of course, the best policy but it keeps a Chinaman poor. Few of their officials will accept responsibility or initiate reforms, indeed we learnt the other day of the metropolitan officer, Yung Lin who penned a number of suggestions with a view to benefiting his country, then committed suicide to escape consequences, "sacrified his life in order to display his patriotism," as he himself termed it. To-day a Mandarin is granted the highest honours; to-morrow he is stripped of them and the next day they are restored, the explanation being that he has demanded, refused or paid money. In the words of the suicide Yung Lin, "unqualified persons are placed in office, and money is wasted on their salaries. The highest provincial officials are venal and extortionate; they accept bribes openly as if it were an everyday occurrence. Should their guilt become known, they intrigue with hush-money skilfully bestowed. Sometimes the charge fails from lack of proof, or perchance extenuating circumstances are found. At the worst they merely lose their office and escape the penalty of the law, secure in the possession of vast fortunes. Lost to shame and devoid of integrity, they vie with one another in evil-doing." It is regarded, however, as a hopeful symptom for China that numbers of really able and well-informed men have resigned their official positions rather than continue to batten on the effects of their malpractices, have seen the error of their ways and resolved to discontinue them. They recognise the absurdity of endeavouring to shut out foreign capital and skill from a country so backward as China. A thousand pities Yung Lin was not discovered until after his death, for he left behind him testimony of having thoroughly diagnosed the case and being able to prescribe a remedy. If, he wrote, "we would but eradicate inveterate abuses and employ men of talent wherever patriots are to be found, whether among banished officials or cashiered statesmen, students educated abroad, or Chinese resident in foreign lands, if we would listen without prejudice to words of wisdom and act with generous confidence so that our endless resources might be developed and scope be given to intelligence, then might China's prosperity be awaited with certain assurance." For years yet the real awakening may not come, but meantime Yung Lin has left a legacy for thoughtful men to read and ponder over. The failure to select competent men for important posts at the present may bring about the awakening earlier than was anticipated, but the Prince Regent has received sufficient counsel to justify him in sending incapable officials to the right-about, and replacing them by men such as are recommended by the late official and the Anglo-Chinese correspondent, to whose remarkable letter we have referred at length.

SUFFRAGETTES IN REBELLION. THE "indignation meeting," convened by the National Women's Social and Political Union the other day, acted as a potent rally to the fighting line of the Suffragettes, as was proved by the vociferous and almost continuous applause that greeted every declaration made by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Gawthorpe that they should persist in their policy of determined rebellion until the concession of the vote to duly qualified women was gained. Of the large attendance in the great Hall the majority were women, but there was a fair sprinkling of men as well, who were evidently sympatisers with the militant section of the Women Suffrage Societies, for not a dissentient voice or hand was raised when the resolution recording the indignation of the meeting at the Government's policy of coercion was put. Mrs. Pankhurst's speech roused the enthusiasm of the audience to fever pitch, her references to the Prime Minister was received with a prolonged hiss, that first came gently from lips unversed in making that sound, and gradually rose in volume until the hall was filled with such a sibilant condemnation as bodes ill for Mr. Asquith's peace of mind. He is certainly in a tight place, and it will puzzle his Cabinet and his Party to get him out of it. Mrs. Paukhurst was applauded to the echo when she insisted that the war they were engaged in was a "holy war" and that Death or Victory would not be the only war-cry of the militant suffragettes, if need be, it would be Death and Victory, and finally Victory, whatever the cost. She announced her immediate departure for America to encourage her sisters there by telling them what the suffragettes had been doing in England, and how they had put fear into the hearts of their enemies. Her return would not be long delayed, and if, by then, victory had not been won, she and the 94 comrades who formed the first line of their army would be ready to go to prison and would moreover gladly add 94 to the hunger-strike brigade. The only way in which Government could crush the hunger-strike, she insisted was to say at once how and when they would give votes to women.

After the demonstration evoked by this address had subsided, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence humorously observed that she would now proceed with one of the chief purposes of the meeting and make a collection. The response was prompt and generous. Bank notes, promises of monetary aid and jewellery poured in. Three stout supporters announced from their places in the body of the Hall that their protest against the policy of Government towards the suffragettes took the form of a gift of £250 to their purse. In a few minutes, and faster than the sums could be called out or the figures raised on a scoring board, £2,237 was handed in, making the total for 1909 of £50,822 subscribed to the Suffragette war-chest. The vehement pursuit of the vote does not apparently kill the artistic sense in its votaries, for the toilettes of the advanced section of the National Women's Social and Political—a very numerous body—make a very pretty array of white, purple and green, the sashes, badges and fluttering ribbons being carried out in the same shades. The three principal figures occupying the centre of the platform, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Paukhurst, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, one in white, one in purple and one in green, formed a trio, whose appearance was almost as effective as their speeches. They have not succeeded yet in their great aim of inducing the Prime Minister to receive a deputation, and one of the next moves, as announced by Miss Gawthorpe, is to be a legal indictment of Mr. Asquith for having, by his refusal, contravened the Bill of Rights. When complicated lawsuits are entered on, the fights will have one more terror for the Government. With a General Election on the cards and a large army of recalcitrant suffragettes, added to as great a force of convinced suffragists, a body of strong tariff reformers, whole phalanxes of opponents of land taxes, license-taxes, and the increased income-tax arrayed against them, the Liberal Party will find it difficult to appeal to the country with the confidence that commands success. There is more of the audacity that brings home victory in the sections making up the other side.

THE PROFESSION OF ENGINEERING. THE status of the engineering profession is a topic which has given rise to a great deal of discussion in recent years, and recently caused the Society of Engineers to offer a prize for the best essay on the subject. The essay written by Mr. G. Allan Thomas was read before the Society and expresses some strange views. In the first place he wishes to liken the engineering profession to those of medicine and law, and altogether ignores the fact that the main factors are entirely different. His chief proposal is as regards consulting engineers, and for these he suggests that legislation is necessary. The proposal is that a committee should be appointed, consisting of members of the three chief British Engineering Societies, to which should be granted a charter and the sole right to elect a man to the status of consultant. The second part of the proposal is that no engineer should be eligible to be a consultant unless he were a full member of one of the three societies, civil, mechanical or electrical, and an associate member of one of the others. Then greater strictness in admission to membership of the last two is advocated until, presumably, the social rule which exists in the civil Institute would become applicable, for the suggested routine for obtaining membership is to consist of a university qualification with an examination as a secondary test. We hope that there will be no movement on the part of the two Institutes to follow out Mr. Thomas' ideas. The essential feature of the training of a man fitted to be a consultant is practical experience. Not even the greatest genius could become conversant with all the problems which crop up day by day without this gleaned from the very bottom of the ladder upwards. The comparison of a consultant engineer with either a doctor or lawyer, therefore, is useless. The one certainly has to get a large amount of practical experience before he can qualify, but the vast majority of doctors do their work on patients totally ignorant of the science of medicine. They work, in fact, on the rough material, and those who have, by hard work and special ability, gained for themselves the names of specialists, are in no way comparable to the consulting engineer. The doctor consultant has gained a more or less exhaustive knowledge of one particular branch of his work. It may be the eyes, or chest, or heart or any other part, but he concerns himself only with that part except in so far as other parts affect his special part. The consultant mechanical or electrical engineer, however, can rarely specialise in one subject of his branch. To be really a consultant he must be thoroughly conversant with, and an expert in, all the branches of his line, and to be this he must have undergone practical training. Also it is obvious that the possession of a University degree would debar from being consultants many men who are most suitable for that branch of the profession and it would probably rule out many men who are eminently qualified for their work. Altogether the scheme suggested by Mr. Thomas has so many weak points, that it seems impossible to prune it of its undesirable features and still leave it in a workable shape.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Malwa" with the outward Mails of the 22nd instant left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Commander-in-Chief left Simla yesterday on his autumn tour on the frontier.

MR. MESTON yesterday took over charge in Calcutta as Finance Secretary to the Government of India.

MR. MANT, Officiating Joint Secretary for Military Finance, leaves on one year's leave next Friday, Mr. Brunyate from leave relieving him.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

Trans-Australian Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 16.

MUCH trouble prevails in the House of Representatives, but it is all in the lobbies. Inside the Chamber members are in a working mood. The leader of the Opposition has allowed his followers to talk themselves tired, and, anyhow, there never was enough venom in the whole of the Opposition to make for a real "war to the knife" session. A few of the Labour members were bitter, but most of them recognised that the division of the Parliament into two parties was their own doing. It made a difference only in Victoria. The other States were under the two-party system before the fusion. In these circumstances personal bitterness could not continue, but while that has been disappearing the dividing line between Ministerialists and the Opposition as to matters of policy has become more sharply defined each week. It is the clearness of that dividing line which is making the trouble in the lobbies just now. There is little doubt that had many of the Ministerialists who are opposed to the exact terms of the Melbourne agreement understood the stress which the Government, especially the Prime Minister, placed upon it, they would not have gone so far in their criticisms. They have been so long out of personal touch with the Prime Minister that they failed to realise clearly his peculiar turn of mind. They looked upon the agreement as one which was forced upon him, and which he very reluctantly accepted. They seemed to have the idea that Mr. Deakin would be glad to be force away from an untenable position. It never appealed to the Ministerial critics that it was possibly an agreement which had been forced upon the Premiers' Conference, and consequently Mr. Deakin was bound to stand by it. This view of the situation only became plain to Ministerialists when the news went round that the Prime Minister was taking a serious view of the criticisms, and that he would not throw the agreement on the table for members to work their will upon.

THE SITUATION HAS BECOME COMPLICATED

by the solid stand the Opposition is making against the agreement. The fact that it gets very close to the resolutions of the Brisbane Labour Conference does not weigh with Labour members. In their minds the Brisbane resolutions are left very far behind. The debate has opened out the true horizon of the Labour Party. They have been steadily making for this. They protested that they were not making for unification, otherwise a broad National Government, and the protestations were quite honest. They are not so sure in their protestations now, and the burden of the Opposition speeches on the agreement belies these protestations. Whether the present Labour leaders like it or not, the direction of Labour thought, and eventually of policy, is towards this broad nationalism. The reason is simple. The Federal Constitution is more democratic than are the State Constitutions. One needs only to compare the Federal Senate with the States' Upper Houses to understand this. If at the coming general election Labour holds the ten seats which have to be defended, much more if it increases the strength of the Senate delegation, there will be a decided swing in the party towards what is broadly described as unification. It will be only sound party sense. There will be a direct road to Labour ideals through the Federal Parliament, and an insurmountable obstacle through the State Parliaments. Naturally Labour is looking towards the direct road. The debate on the agreement has strongly brought out this tendency on the part of the Labour members. Their chief fear is that the agreement will hamper national development through the Federal Parliament. The possibility of the States being hampered does not so greatly trouble them. This is why there is such solidity against the agreement on the Opposition side. Labour has a view of a Promised Land, and the agreement appears as a wall between them and it. I am not sure that the fact that it may interpose a bleak to Labour ideals is not one of the reasons why many Ministerialists are supporting it. It is this

SOLIDITY ON THE OPPOSITION SIDE

which is making the criticisms of Ministerial breakaways so dangerous to the agreement. Neither side has yet made the agreement a party question. Just because there is unity in the ideals of the Opposition they do not need to make it a party question. There is no such unity in ideals on the other side. Those Ministerialists who are opposed to the agreement are nearer to the Labour Party in their desire for the supremacy of the Federal Parliament than many of their fellows. A large part of the Ministerial party are for State rights. There is no community of ideals on this question between the Tasmanians and the Queenslanders and Mr. Harper or Mr. Bruce Smith. The New South Wales and Victorian Ministerialists are all broad Nationalists. Probably the trend of public opinion in their States is that way also. Both think that they could dominate a National Parliament. It is not so with Queensland and Tasmania. Those States are afraid of being over-shadowed. This is the great difficulty which Ministers must overcome. Mr. Fisher has an easy task, because of the community of ideals in his party. His Tasmanian supporters will be with him because they have more to hope from the Federal Senate than from their own Legislative Council. He is sure of his Queenslanders for the same reason. If does not help the Prime Minister that the very men who are nearest to the Labour Party on this issue are farthest away on others. It is this issue that counts. These are the reasons why the Labour Members are solid against the agreement by common consent, and not because it has been made a party question; and why it is difficult to make it a party question amongst Ministerialists. The Labour Party is still the one party with a common policy and common ideals in all the States.

MINISTERIALISTS

have been discussing the situation in groups. On Thursday they will discuss it in caucus. The issue then will be who is to lead the party—the Prime Minister or the breakaways on the agreement. The pressure just now upon Mr. Deakin is very severe. As usual, the Victorians are hanging round his neck. In two general elections he has carried in some half dozen Victorians who without him would have been beaten. Next election will be a straight-out contest and the issue should be plainer but the change to two parties has released the old third party in the electorates from its allegiance and no one knows where it will drift. Probably only a small part of it will drift to Labour, but no one knows. There have been bitter fights between them, and the chances are that the drift of the more democratic electors will not be towards Labour so early. It may be later. This unknown factor is disturbing such members as Mr. Mauger, Mr. Hume Cook, and Sir John Quick. The issue is being put in Victoria that the agreement does not suit that State and Victorians are just as keen in their own interests as New South Welshmen. This personal pressure on Mr. Deakin is for the safety of his nearest followers. The danger in it is that he may get tired of continually carrying members through tight places and give it all up. All the time there is a strong conflict in Mr. Deakin's mind between his sense of public duty or even, if you will his ambition and a strong desire for peace and quietness. The members hysterically hanging round his neck are not counting on their action turning the scale in favour of quietness. Yet such a turning of the scale is always possible. The effort that is being made now is for a limitation of the agreement to a duration of twenty years. Some few wish it put into an Act of Parliament, which may be repealed at any time. The pressures seems to be making towards a twenty years' limitation, provided the agreement is placed in the Constitution. The influences against placing it in the Constitution are more outside than inside Parliament. The strongest pressure for a limitation of the term is coming from New South Wales members, though some of the Victorians are restive under the whip of a section of the press. The caucus on Thursday may be a very quite one, in which the breakaways may come under control or it may be one which will widen the little rift within the lute. The situation is very delicate one, none the less because the Prime Minister is tired of the difficult road he has been forced to travel all the days of the Federation.

STATEMENT BY MR. DEAKIN.

A meeting of the Federal Ministerial Party was held on Thursday. An official statement made subsequently by Mr. Deakin runs as follows:—"There were about 50 members of both Houses present, and apologies were received from absentees. The particular question considered was that of the financial agreement though some other items of the Government policy came up for discussion. The financial agreement was supported by the members of the Government and it is probable that there will be a further meeting of the Party next Thursday at which this and other matters on the general programme of the Party will again be taken into consideration." Information obtained privately is of a somewhat fuller nature and it is distinctly favourable to practical unanimity being arrived at on the question. An absolute majority of the House is necessary to pass the Bill for the amendment of the Constitution, or 38 members, including Colonel Foxton, who will be back on November 9 or 10. The Government has 37 certainties. This only leaves one vote to be secured. Messrs. Harper, W. H. Irvine, Bruce Smith, and Agar Wynne have all objected to the permanency of the arrangement, and the three first named will probably move amendments in Committee, but they are not agreed amongst themselves. The speeches at the meeting were couched in most conciliatory language, even those who have spoken against the permanency of the agreement having reiterated their allegiance to the fusion. On the part of a large majority of the Government supporters it was urged that the Government must abide by the agreement as it stands, and this is understood to be the determination of the Ministry.

[Sir John Forrest]

THE TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

The Treasurer (Sir John Forrest) was interviewed on Thursday by a representative of the "West Australian" in regard to the report on the survey of the proposed railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta. Sir John Forrest said:—"The report confirms what I have always said, and therefore was anticipated by me. The total cost is estimated by the experts at £3,988,000, as against my estimate of £3,200,000, the difference being made up to a large extent by a greater expenditure than I reckoned on for water supply. The boring for artesian water now being carried out by and at the expense of the Western Australian Government may, and I hope and believe will, reduce this large estimated expenditure. The interest on the total expenditure may be taken at £140,000 a year, but in five years after the opening of the line I anticipate that the railway will be self-supporting. There are no engineering difficulties. The line through Western Australia, 455 miles, is nearly straight for the whole distance, and for 250 miles is over a limestone plain of salt and blue bush, and well grassed. "The proposed railway line will leave the existing railway near Kalgoorlie at a point 1,346ft. above the sea. It will pass through undulating country for 60 miles, when it reaches its highest point, 1,364ft. above the sea, and then it generally falls for the remaining 395 miles to the South Australian border, where it is 507ft. above the sea level. This shows that a gravitation scheme of water is feasible from Mount Burgess, near Coolgardie, which is 1,922ft. above the sea level, and I propose giving my attention to the cost of placing a pipe-line along the railway, and thus extending the present Coolgardie Water Scheme 450 miles further than its present length (352 miles) to Kalgoorlie. If this is done the water-pipe line, which is practically a river of fresh water, would extend from the Mundaring Reservoir, near Perth, to the eastern boundary of Western Australia, a distance of over 800 miles thus supplying the railway and farms and stock along the whole route with a certain abundant supply. This, of course, refers to the Western Australian portion of the proposed line, viz., 455 miles. But there is about 600 miles from the Western Australian border to Port Augusta via Tarcoola. I have not yet seen the plans and sections of this part, but am assured that the grades and curves are easy, and that no difficulties exist. From the report I notice that in this section water is more plentiful, and that the country is to a considerable extent occupied by pastoralists and miners, and will be developed to a large extent as soon as means of transit by railway are provided."

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

In the House of Representatives on Friday the second reading debate on the Northern Territory Acceptance Bill was continued by Mr. Wise (V.), who supported the measure. The Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) said that it must be remembered that the Northern Territory contained a large area of splendid pastoral land, and a still larger area of good pastoral land which was being untilised to a greater and greater extent. In addition, there was some magnificent agricultural land, and a large extent of good agricultural territory. Only the first word had been said on the subject of conservation of health among whites in tropical countries, and the advances being made in this direction were enormous. Panama was a modern instance. The British race was one of the last races to change its habits, and it always paid blood toll when occupying new tropical countries. Mr. Fowler (W. A.): It is only during the last generation that they have come here to live in India. Mr. Deakin said that quite apart from the mineral, pastoral, and agricultural possibilities in that portion of Australia, it was the key to Australia. Were they to say that half the continent was to be abandoned? There was not a progressive European country that would not only take the Territory, but would also pay a high price for it if it could be so obtained. The Commonwealth might garrison it by men in barracks, but the true way to garrison it was by settlers, who would be productive. In considering the cost, the question should be looked at from the point of view of what it would cost to defend every State in Australia if there were a foreign power in the Northern Territory. The settlement of that portion of Australia must be undertaken. The proposed railway would connect ocean and ocean, and would serve as a backbone to further railway development. It would afford the most effective guarantee of the safety of the Territory until it could take care of itself. Mr. Bamford (Q.) said he was prepared to support the Bill in its entirety, although this course was not popular in his own State. It was said that heads had been counted, and that the Bill was lost, but he hoped that the Government would persevere with the measure. The second reading of the Bill was agreed to on the voices, and the measure was taken into Committee.

HOW THE "OCEAN QUEEN" WAS LOST.

"Four hours after she struck the "Ocean Queen" slipped off the coral reef and went down in a couple of hundred fathoms of water," said Mr. Schroder, chief officer of the ill-fated steamer, on his arrival here in Sydney from the islands on Wednesday morning. The "Ocean Queen" sailed under the Norwegian flag, and was under charter to the Pacific Phosphate Company, which controls large phosphate deposits in the Pacific. Mr. J. T. Arundel, one of the principals of the company, and his daughter, were on board at the time of the disaster. The Ocean Queen had set out from Sydney on her maiden trip in May last, and after visiting Ocean Island and Honolulu proceeded on a "prospecting" cruise to the Low Archipelago. It was at Makatea, in this group, that the big steamer which cost £45,000 came to grief. She had arrived off the Island, when suddenly the chief engineer reported that the engines were disabled. It appears that the eccentric rod had become deranged, and before the damaged part could be repaired a swift current swept the steamer towards the reef. It was an exciting time for all on board. The engineers just managed to get the engines moving as the vessel struck but the current was so strong that there was not way enough on the vessel to save her. After the first crash it was seen that the sharp coral had pierced the hull, and it quickly finished the steamer's career. Lying as he was on the reef at a dangerous angle, there was nothing for it but to abandon the ship. The boats were lowered and the passengers and crew made a hurried escape from the steamer. Next morning not a vestige of her remained above water. The water was deep to right alongside the reef and the anchors were useless. The cables hung loose from the hawse pipes and the current running like a mill race carried the "Ocean Queen" to her fate. Eight members of the crew were left at Thaiti and will come on here by the next steamer. The chief officer made a report to the Norwegian consul on his arrival and shortly afterwards left for Melbourne to join his brother, who is in business there.

A.

IN the Central Provinces and Berar there was a general decrease in agricultural stock under all the important classes of animals during the year ending 31st May, 1909. The main cause was the heavy and continuous rain at the opening of the monsoon which reduced severe mortality among cattle, weakened by the scarcity of fodder and water prevailing in the hot weather. The dec

THE NAVAL SCANDAL.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Asquith's Condemnation.

THE FIRST LORD EXPLAINS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Asquith, replying to Lord Charles Beresford's last letter, on the subject of the removal of Captains Hulbert and Campbell, discloses a communication from Mr. McKenna, refuting the charges in detail. He says that Captains Hulbert and Campbell and Rear-Admiral Sturdie will all shortly receive employment.

The delay has been solely due to the fact that there are no immediate vacancies suited to their seniority.

Lord Charles Beresford has replied at length, arguing that Mr. McKenna's explanations do not affect his accusations, which he reiterates. He appeals to the tribunal of the nation.

Mr. McKenna, in his communication above referred to, quotes reports by Lord Charles himself, showing that Rear-Admiral Sturdie's leaving him, and the refusal of several captains to replace him was solely due to their desire to qualify as Admiral by command of a ship at sea.

He gives the tabulated careers of officers formerly under Lord Charles Beresford, showing that promotions have been unprecedented, and declares that the imputations of intimidation and favouritism, unless supported by unassailable evidence, are most odious and the most subversive of discipline which could be made.

Mr. Asquith profoundly regrets the publication by Lord Charles Beresford of such a letter, as Lord Charles's rejoinder to the Admiralty's first explanation as it is difficult to reconcile it with the best traditions of the service.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Further Reduction.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Reuter wires from Teheran, that it has been decided to reduce the Russian force at Kazvin to fifty and to distribute 450 between Resht and Enzeli. The Russian forces in Persia will then number 1,400. A further Persian contingent is leaving for Ardebil. The total sent to the assistance of Satar Khan now amounts to 2,000.

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLY.

Electorate Classified.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Reuter wires from Peking, that a decree has been promulgated, fixing the classes who may be elected to the Imperial Assembly. They comprise Princes, Tartar Generals, Imperial Clansmen, Nobles, Literati, Members of Provincial Assemblies and Mongolian and Tibetan Princes. The Provincial Assemblies are opposing fresh taxation, particularly the stamp duty and foreign loans. The Chinese Press is supporting the Assemblies.

AMERICAN COTTON CORNER.

Mr. Patten Wins a Coup.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Patten, who made a corner in wheat in May last, has now made a corner in American cotton. The profits are already estimated at £2,000,000 sterling.

UNIONIST LABOUR M. P.'s.

Good Subscription of Funds.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The fund started by the *Standard* and *Morning Post* in aid of the expenses of Unionist-Labour candidates has reached £2,606. Mr. Balfour has given twenty guineas and Lord Curzon ten guineas.

HEAVY FLOODS IN KENT.

Towns under Water.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The railway between London and Hastings has been blocked by the collapse of embankments. Lower Canterbury and Ashford are flooded and from Lewes towards the sea there is a lake fourteen square miles in extent.

FOOTBALL FATALITIES.

A Cadet's Neck Broken.

LONDON, NOV. 1.

At a football match between the Army and Harvard at West Point a cadet's neck was broken. A midshipman who was injured while playing football a fortnight ago is dying at Annapolis.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 31.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. "Malwa," with the English mails of the 22nd instant, left for Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day.

MR. GAIT, Census Commissioner has arrived in Simla to arrage for the next census.

ATROCIOUS CANNIBALISM.

Two Englishmen and Three Chinese Victims.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Telegrams from Manilla state that cannibals in Admiralty Islands captured a boat containing three Englishmen and three Chinese. They ate all except one Englishman who escaped.

LONDON BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

Keen Rival Interests.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The London Borough elections are taking place to-day. Papers on both sides publish columns of final arguments and appeals.

ELECTRIC TRAIN ACCIDENT.

Six Killed and Twelve Injured.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Six persons were killed and twelve injured by an electric train becoming derailed and falling into a ravine during speed tests on the slopes near Villefranche.

MESOPOTAMIA IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Sir Wm. Willcocks Visits London.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Sir William Willcocks leaves Constantinople for London to-day to consult contractors with reference to the Mesopotamia irrigation project. He then returns to Mesopotamia via Egypt.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Visit to Udaipur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UDAIPUR, Nov. 1.

This morning was spent in the formal exchange of visits between the Viceroy and the Maharana. In the afternoon Their Excellencies went in a launch to Jagwandir Island where they had tea. Afterwards a move was made to Khasodi where the Maharaj Kumar showed Lord and Lady Minto the feeding of the wild boar for which Udaipur is celebrated. From there the party returned to the Residency.

WEDDING IN POONA.

Crichton—Barham.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Mary's Church to-day when Miss Marian Elizabeth Barham of Ramlington, England, and sister of the Reverend Charles Barham, Acting Archdeacon of Bombay, was married by the Reverend S. Leigh-Lye, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay Cathedral, to Captain MeV. Crichton, 103rd Maharatta Infantry. After the service which was fully choral, a reception was held by the Reverend Mr. Barham and Mrs. Barham at their residence at Wanowrie and subsequently Captain and Mrs. Crichton left by motor for Mahableshwar to spend their honeymoon. The popularity of both the bride and bridegroom was evidenced in the great number of presents they received.

DEATH OF PRASANNA KUMAR MITTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

News has been received of the death in Calcutta to-day of Rai Bahadur Prasanna Kumar Mitter, Senior Superintendent of the office of the Finance Department, and one of the most respected members of the high ministerial service of the Government of India. The deceased left Simla a week ago to-day on short leave in excellent health, but was seized with apoplexy on his journey to Calcutta and never rallied afterwards.

DEATH OF DR. PRIYANATH SEN.

A Brilliant Scholar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The death has occurred of Dr. Priyanath Sen a noted scholar of the Calcutta University and the most brilliant of the young Vakils in the High Court. He was a Roy Premchand scholar and the Tagore Law Lecturer for 1910. Laudatory references to deceased's brilliant qualities and attainments were made in the High Court to-day by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Chatterjee and the leaders of the Bar.

REV. A. ROBERTSON.

Hearty Send-Off.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, Nov. 1.

A crowded meeting was held this evening at the High School to bid farewell to Reverend Alexander Robertson on the eve of his departure to Poona. Rao Saheb Sabnis Govind and Baba Enus Bhoskare addressed the meeting. An engraved ring and address were presented on behalf of the students and teachers to Mr. Robertson. He replied sympathetically. Miss Kelkar presented a silk handkerchief to Rev. Robertson. The meeting dispersed with loud cheers.

THE JALPAIGURI SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Mr. H. Ray of the Nedeem Tea Company and Mr. G. Krummell, who were accidenally shot in the Jalpaigari jungles, were both hit in the right leg. Mr. Ray's leg has been amputated and he is reported doing well. Mr. Krummell, whose shinbone was shattered, is not doing so well and it is reported his leg will also have to be amputated.

ELEVATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Meeting in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 1.

An extraordinary public meeting was held in Anderson Hall, Esplanade, on Saturday evening in support of the movement for the elevation of the Depressed Classes. Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair presided. He said the delay in holding the present meeting which was intended to synchronize with meetings in Bombay and elsewhere was due to circumstances over which they had no control.

Speeches were delivered by K. Govindan Nair, Mutta Subba Sastri, Subrahmanya Pantulu, S. Somasundram Pillai, Babu Hemchander Sanker, and Ramasawmi Naidu. All condemned the causes which have contributed to bring about the degradation of these classes and pleaded for the claims of common humanity and justice on their behalf. One or two referred to political expediency which calls for work of this kind. The presence of the depressed classes was described as a mill stone round the neck of the community which is struggling to advance in the national struggle. These classes, it was observed, had ranged themselves unfortunately on a hostile platform and were not friendly with the higher classes. The problem of the depressed classes was described as a national problem. The Chairman in concluding his speech made a powerful plea for active work in their cause, and urged on his countrymen not to be content with a mere academical interest in the question but to do something practical and show their real and deep interest in the cause. He pointed out what a vast scope there was for fruitful work amongst these classes, specially in the matter of bringing within their reach the blessings of primary education. He paid a tribute of praise to the great good work of the Christian Missionaries are doing in the way of removing these helpless people from their baneful depressing environments and settling them down under newer and more favourable conditions.

THE HALUDABARI DACOITY.

Further House Searches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

This morning the Howrah District police raided and searched the house of Gurupada Mukherji of Khurut, whose son is believed to be one of the six young men arrested in connection with the recent dacoity at Haludabari Bazar. The same police also searched the house of Upendra Babu at Jagacha.. It is believed that an inmate of the house is one of those arrested at Mirpore station. The police carried away correspondence and documents some of which are alleged to be incriminating.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The *Empire* says that Harendra Kumar Roy Atul Krishna Mukerjee, Sailendra Chandra Chatterjee and Sailendra Kumar Dass and two others, whose names are not known yet, on Saturday were identified before the Subdeputy Magistrate of Kushtra as the youths who took part in the dacoity at Haludbari. Those who swore to the identification picking the youths from among a number of persons paraded for the purpose were the complainant Kaleo Ram Agarwalla, his brother Baktear Agarwalla and the wounded neighbours. One of the accused confessed his guilt and said they did it for their country's cause, but the others denied they knew each other. Most of the accused are believed to be the sons of Bengalis holding posts under the Government.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER. 1.

A Bengali youth had been arrested at the Darjeeling Sanitarium in connection with the Naria Dacoity.

It has been decided to commit Bidhubhusan Dey and five others, charged in connection with the dacoity at Nangla in the Khulna District, to a Special Tribunal, and with that view evidence is being recorded by the District Magistrate in camera. Two absconders, against whom a proclamation was issued, surrendered on Saturday and are in custody.

POSTAL CHANGES IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. F. Hannyington, I. C. S., Postmaster General United Provinces proceeds on long leave to England from the 1st instant. During the two years, tenure of his office he has won the esteem and respect of both officials and subordinates and much regret is felt at his departure. Mr. G. P. Clarke I. C. S., Late Deputy Director General of Post Office of India has arrived in Lucknow from leave and takes over charge of the duties of Postmaster General.

THE GANJAM CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

Information has now been received from Gopalpore, where much damage was done in the recent cyclone. The house in which the meteorological appliances were located was one of those which suffered severely, almost all the instruments being broken. The report emanating from Berampore of the death of two patients in the Jubilee Hospital proves to have been mistaken and information of the casualties in the town is still defective. The paddy has been a good deal damaged.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, NOVEMBER 1.

The following transfers of the R. A. M. C. Officers are notified in the Southern Brigade Orders :—Major E. W. Slayter, from Secunderabad to Wellington.

Lieut. G. F, Rudkin, from Wellington to Bangalore.

Capt. R. S. Reilly, Lucknow divisian, is appointed Specialist in Ophthalmology, Southern Brigade, and posted to Wellington.

The Wellington Convalescent Depot breaks up after the season to-morrow. Detachments of the Burma section leave for headquarters en route to Madras to-morrow.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 1

The command of the 1st Battalion of the Cameronians at Cawnpore who are under order for Bloemfontein, vacated by Colonel T.T. Macare, has been filled up by the advancement of the Second-in-Command.

Major Lionel Combe is to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

MR. PRASANNA KUMAR MITTER, Superintendent, Finance Department of the Government of India, died at his residence in Calcutta yesterday.

SIMLA NOTES.

The End of the Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

The last weeks of the Simla season are always somewhat depressing. Three crowded trains leave the station daily, taking the friends we have "bridged" with, danced with, ridden with or acted with to all quarters of the Empire and good-byes are always unpleasant. On Monday morning at 8 a. m., the guns of the saluting battery boomed out a farewell to the Lieutenant-Governor, who had motored down the hill on Sunday, and at 9 a. m., they burst forth again when the lowering of the flag on Viceregal Lodge announced that the Viceroy had started on his long autumn tour. Both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor we may confidently hope to see again in Simla next spring but there are others of our happy family whose future is less easy to forecast and there has been very considerable speculation in Simla lately as to the future holders of various appointments in what may be described as the official hierarchy. Among those, who are going or are gone, are Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Secretary in the Revenue Department, whose period of service in that Department ceases next year, and who is mentioned as likely to be on the Executive Council, which is to be created in Bengal under the new scheme, and Sir W. S. Meyer, Secretary in the Finance Department, who left Simla on Sunday to take up the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. Sir William Meyer is one of the ablest men, who have recently held office under the Government of India, and every one would be pleased to welcome his return should the opportunity occur. This opportunity will, it is supposed in many quarters, present itself when the Home Membership become vacant. This will probably occur on the 9th of May 1910, as Sir Harvey Adamson is universally designated as the successor of Sir Thirkell White, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, whose term of office ends on the above date. Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson will be much missed both in Simla and Calcutta, but their translation to Rangoon appears on all hands to be regarded as a certainty. Another official, well known both in Simla and Calcutta, whose last season is the present, is Sir Herbert Risley, who has been appointed to succeed Sir C. J. Lyall in the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office and will presumably proceed Home next February, when Sir Harvey Adamson returns from leave and resumes the Home membership. Finally, there is a persistent rumour that Sir John Hewett will avail himself of six months' leave from May 1910 and that Mr. J. O. Miller, who joined the then North-West Provinces Commission in 1879, two years after Sir John Hewett, will act as Lieutenant-Governor at Naini Tal, while Mr. Craddock, at present Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces, will serve his apprenticeship in the Executive Council. Cabinet making is a most popular mental exercise at Home, when a change of Government occurs, but in India it is seldom indulged in because it is seldom that more than one appointment in the front rank becomes vacant at one time, but as will be seen from the above, on the present occasion the probable changes in the near future are numerous and it is presumably on this account that speculation has been so rife.

All the functions, which we are accustomed to associate with the Simla season have been completed. The very last dance of the year was given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Dane at Barnes Court on Monday, the 18th October, when about 150 persons were present, and four days later there occurred the last meeting of the Legislative Council in the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge. This particular meeting was something more than the ordinary end of the season meeting, as in addition, it was the last assembly of the Legislative Councillors under the existing conditions. The first meeting of a Legislative Council occurred as long ago as the 1st January 1862, when Lord Canning was Viceroy and Governor-General, and although there was some alteration in the constitution in 1892 the general principles governing the councils have been adhered to throughout the whole of the 48 years, which have intervened between the first meeting and the present time. During this period, something approaching one thousand enactments, have been added to the Statute Book. It was consequently in the nature of an historic event, this last meeting, and Laby Minto and the whole of the Viceregal Lodge party, were present to listen to the Viceroy's short valedictory speech, in which he spoke of the achievements of the Council, which he was to adjourn sine die, but with the knowledge that it was about to be dissolved altogether. Presumably the object of a Legislative Council is Legislation, and if so the present Council may look back with pride on its past records, while, perhaps it is in the nature of things that some of its past members should be found expressing a doubt whether increased numbers will necessarily result in increased usefulness. The only important Legislative business, which was transacted at the Council Meeting was the passing of the Anand Marriage Bill. This Act, though of comparatively little interest outside the Punjab, was an important matter to great numbers of the Sikh nation, and the interest it aroused among them was evidenced by the fact that a small crowd of Sikhs was waiting at the foot of the Viceregal Lodge Hill, who as soon as they learnt that the measure had been successfully passed, rushed headlong for the Telegraph Office to send off message to numbers of their co-religionists, who were anxiously awaiting news of the result.

Another interesting event, which took place during the last week, was the distribution of prizes to the Simla Volunteers. It was at first intended that this ceremony should take place in the Town Hall, but by His Excellency's express desire, it was transferred to Viceregal Lodge grounds by which change the function gained much in impressiveness. On one of the grassed terraces on the west side of the Lodge, the Volunteers were drawn up on three sides of a square, the fourth side being occupied by a shamiana and rows of chairs, on which were seated the friends and relatives of the Volunteers. Under the shamiana stood their personal staff in staff uniform, Colonel Barrow, Commanding the Corps and his Adjutant, Capt. Walton. Col. Barrow made a short speech detailing the various successes of his Corps during the past year, after which the Viceroy addressed the men. Captain Walton then called out the names of the prize winners. His Excellency pinned the various medals on the breasts of the winners of those trophies, subsequently amid much enthusiasm presenting the shields and prizes which the different individuals and Companies had won. The brilliant sunshine, the numerous uniforms, the grassy slopes of the terraces, and the surrounding hills made a very lovely setting for a most interesting ceremony.

On Saturday afternoon quite a large number of people wended their way down to Annandale to witness the last hockey match between representatives of the West end and the East end of Simla. The latter, "Slums" as they are ironically called, were again successful winner match by four goals to two. The games were most hotly contested and the combatants were beautifully warm but it was otherwise with the spectators. The sun had already gone off the ground by the time the game had commenced, cold air poured down the surrounding hill sides on to the basin below, and the onlookers shivered and envied the players. Her Excellency Lady Minto was "At Home" on the ground and hot tea did much to revive us but it was only a small crowd which remained to watch the end of the match and it was already getting dark before the long pull up the winding road had been accomplished. As has been mentioned before it is a great loss to Simla that Annandale is not a thousand feet higher.

On Sunday the 24th as already mentioned, Sir Louis and Lady Dane went down the hill by motor, but His Excellency the Viceroy who left on the following day preferred the old-fashioned landau and drove down to Kalka. In the first carriage preceded by a mounted policeman and surrounded by the Body Guard, were the Viceroy and Lady Minto, and in the second carriage the Countess of Antrim and Lady Eileen Elliot, the staff and the other members of the household going by tonga and train, all to meet at Kalka where the Viceroy's special train was awaiting them. A slight change has already been made in the tour, the Viceroy having decided to omit his halt at Ajmer, where unfortunately plague has broken out with increasing virulence. At the end of August there were no deaths from plague at this station, in fact the whole of Rajputana was at that time free from the disease, but for the week ending September 10th 41 deaths were reported, in the next two weeks 217 deaths occurred, in the week ending October 2nd the weekly mortality had risen to 214, in the week ending the 8th it was 248 and in the week ending the 15th was 258. Thus the disease has grown markedly worse during the past few weeks and it is no doubt wise that the large party of servants and followers, which always accompanies His Excellency on tour, should not be allowed to wander about the infected bazars of Ajmer, and perhaps carry the disease into at present uninfected areas. Instead of the day at Ajmer it is proposed that the Viceregal party should halt an additional day at Udaipur, the lovely city of the children of the Sun, where there are unlimited lovely and interesting sights in the city and its surroundings and where the Maharana can supply His Excellency with most excellent sport.

Although the Viceroy has been obliged to leave Simla somewhat earlier than usual owing to the extent and duration of his autumn tour, all arrangements have been made to enable the new reform scheme to spring into existence immediately. News is received from Home that the Secretary of State and his Council have approved of the Government of India's proposals. The final despatch of the Government of India regarding the reform scheme, which, by the way, was a very extensive document, left India by the mail of the 9th and hence was in the hands of the Secretary of State by the 23rd of October and presumably the Government of India asked that the reply of the Secretary of State giving sanction to the rules and regulations and the electorates framed under the Councils Act should reach the Government of India in the first week of November, which gives the Secretary of State a week or ten days to consider the proposals. It has hence been arranged that the Civilian Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who formed the Committee which threshed out the details of the scheme, should remain in Simla till the 6th or 7th of November, when if the reply raises no difficulties the proclamation will be issued, making the reforms scheme operative with effect from the 15th of November. The Act says that the "Indian Councils Act of 1909 shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council may appoint and different dates may be appointed for different purposes, and for different Councils."

LUNAWADA CULTIVATORS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNAWADA, OCTOBER 29.

The Lunawada Agricultural Exhibitors was organised here under the auspicies of H. H. the Maharana Sir Shri Wakhatsinhji, K.C.I.E. The numerous exhibits that were placed and arranged in an attractive fashion consisted of different kinds of seeds, cereals, forest products, gums, lac, eri-cocoons, wild cocoons, manures, minerals, and innumerable other things collected from all parts of the country together with improved implements of husbandry and of irrigation. With a view to impress upon the minds of the cultivators the object and advantages of such Exhibitions as well as to enlighten them on the improved methods of tilling, manuring and watering land, it was arranged by the State-authorities to hold on Agricultural Conference in connection with the Exhibition.

The opening ceramony took place at about 2-30 p.m., on Thursday last. The southern portion of the commodious and well-ventilated building called Bai Saheb's Dharamshala was relegated for the purpose of the Conference while the northern one was set apart for the exhibits. The Conference Mandap was almost filled to overflowing, by the representative cultivators of every village of the State numbering over one thousand. Although such an undertaking was the first of its kind in the whole history of agriculture in Lunawada State, it drew a large concourse of cultivators, which shows the implicit confidence they repose in the well meaning efforts of H. H. the Maharana Saheb, mainly directed towards the improvement of their condition. The Conference was also attended by the leading citizens, Patawats, visitors and invited guests. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb with Yuvraj Shri Ranjitsinhji and Raj-Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji graced the Conference, and enlivened the proceedings by his august and charming presence. They were received at the main entrance by R. B. Hargovindas, the Dewan and Chief Officers of the State. The proceedings commenced by speech delivered by R. B. Hargovindas. It is very difficult to combine erudition with simplicity, but let it be said to the credit of the Dewan Saheb that he gracefully combined both in the speech that he made on this occasion.

After according a cordial welcome to all the cultivators and visitors who had assembled there, he explained to the audience the object of holding a Conference. The object of it, he said was to instruct and to demonstrate. He then dwelt at length on the unmistakeable advantages of such a conference inasmuch as it would in a great measure serve the purpose of a school of instruction, best suited to the present requirements of the ryots. Then, he proceeded to consideration of the present deteriorated condition of agriculture and its consequent effects upon the cultivators themselves. He explained to them the causes, which had given rise to this state of things, and exhorted them to remove them with all vigour and alacrity in their power. Deep-ploughing, rotation of crops, intermittent sowing, insect-killing, importation of best sorts of seeds from outside, manuring, etc., were suggested as simple means of improving the present condition of cultivation. Ignorance, on the part of the cultivators, as regards the improved methods of tilling and manuring as well as non-utilization of improved appliances of watering land, combined with the extravagant expenses of the ryots on marriage and death occasions have produced very baneful results which require to be strenuously counteracted. The necessity of preparing and using different sorts of manures and of improving land by resorting to a hundred different methods at present employed in other parts of Gujarat was vividly brought before the audience. He then exhorted them to make Herculean efforts to remove their slothful Labits and to prepare themselves for the onward march of progress. He also explained the methods of utilising for the purposes of manuring. He proved also statistically that the abundant crops result result by manuring the land. The effective remedies of destroying the injurious insects that pray upon seeds foliage or crops, were pointed out to them and great stress was laid upon the importance of reading and acting up to the instructions conveyed in the numerous leaflets that were specially edited and distributed broad-cast among them.

R. B. Hargovindasbhai resumed his seat among deafening cheers and Mr. K. N. Rawal, Hagur Assistant, then gave his views on the subject. Messrs. Maganlal and Adityram-Mahalkarias followed. After they had taken their seats, Dr. G. V. Kher, Chief Medical Officer of the State, spoke of the necessity of keeping a health body of carrying on healthy agricultural operations. He chose for his subject, "Malaria and Quinine." He gave first of all a very concise account of the source of malarial poison and how it affects men through the medium of its host—the mosquito. He explained the prophylactic action of quinine in presenting and counteracting malarial attack and the hygeinic measures necessary for the destruction of the mosquitoes. He drew their attention to the facilities afforded by the state for the supply of quinine packets at every Nake The and proceeding then terminated, the cultivators were conducted over the agricultural Exhibition. The exhibits from the villages were collected and placed side by side with those from the Brown Model Farm, which is the first institution of its kind in the whole of the Rewa-Kantha Agency and which grows superior qualities of crops. They were in such striking contrast that the cultivators could easily distinguish the superior quality of the crops obtained by adopting improved methods of agriculture in the Farm. The collection of forest products added an additional charm to it. In short, the arrangement of specimens left nothing to be desired.

The cultivators were then conducted to the Brown Model Farm where new sorts of implements of husbandry and machine pumps were fixed for demonstration. The working of all these machines was shown to them and instructions regarding their cost and place of sale were given to them. The Exhibition would remain open for three days.

THE results of the measure constituting a Railway Police district in the Central Provinces, which embraces most of the sections of railways lying within the Provinces, are reported to have been satisfactory and the number of offenders brought to book is said to be now much larger than under the old system. Progress has also been made in the organisation of the Railway Police in these Provinces, but the final proposals of the Local Government are said to be awaiting the orders of the Government of India on the Railway Police Committee's report.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Lord Roberts' Appeal.

WARSHIPS IN WARFARE.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

LORD ROBERTS has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Peterborough, which His Lordship read at the Diocesan Conference, the last place we should have expected it, dealing as it does with the advantages the nation would gain by adopting the principle of universal military training for home defence. In the course of this communication, Lord Roberts said :—"I think I may claim to know something of military history and strategy, and I have no hesitation in saying that, while invasion would be difficult, it would be by no means impossible, even if the Navy were much stronger than it is now. Fog, storm, or strategy may lead to temporary disaster, but invasion will never take place if the enemy is aware that behind the Navy there is a people trained to arms and ready to present to an invading force a well-organised and disciplined citizen army. This is the truest guarantee against invasion, . . . In the Territorial Army we have an excellent framework, but neither in numbers nor in training is it sufficient. If all able-bodied young men were made to pass through its ranks, and the period of training were extended then, indeed, we should have such a citizen army as is needed, but not otherwise. So much for the military aspect of the question, but what I would especially like to impress upon the Conference is the moral and physical benefit the nation would derive from the adoption of the principle. A Japanese gentleman, Count K. Hirosawa, who was educated in England, and took his degree at Cambridge, on subsequently paying a visit to this country remarked, 'I notice a distinct and lamentable deterioration in the character, habits, and action of the English people. This steady depreciation is revealed by unmistakable symptoms. First and foremost I am struck with the absence from your educational system, at all events of the lower and middle and working classes, of any provision for teaching them their duties to the States. English education instils discontent, they learn how to exact their rights, but there is apparently not a word or line in the text-books or in the spirit of the educational code which teaches sacrifice for the country as a condition of national life. In Japan and Germany it is not so.' This is, I fear, but too true an indictment, but its remedy lies to a great extent in the hands of the clergy, and if they will instil into the boys and girls, who come under their care the lessons of duty, discipline, and self-sacrifice which they owe to their country, much good can be done, and the reproach of want of patriotism would, it is to be hoped, be wiped away.

"SERIOUSNESS OF WAR."

"It is, I know, sometimes alleged that universal training, such as I advocate, would lead to militarism and a spirit of aggression. Such a statement is not borne out by experience. If we can teach every man the seriousness of war, and let him feel that if these islands should be invaded he would have to shoulder a rifle in defence of those dear to him, we should have the strongest guarantee against a provocative attitude on the part of the Government, for such an attitude would be supported by responsible people trained to arm. On the other hand, if war were forced upon us in defence of our national honour, or of the rights of our kith and kin, the enemy would find he would have to face a united people, slow to anger, not given to talking big, but ready to sacrifice even life itself in defence of all they hold dear.

"Many regard these proposals as unnecessary, and as tending to interfere with the conditions of industrial life. So says Professor Hadley, President of Yale University, did the German think at first. In 1850, he says most of the German regarded compulsory military service as a rather unnecessary evil. To-day you will find it generally said that the military system, originally adopted as a disagreeable necessity, has became the central factor in German public education, and the main cause of Germany's industrial advance.

"The majority of intelligent and patriotic Germans will to-day tell you that the German army gives the German nation habits of discipline, cleanliness, and efficiency, which cannot be obtained in any other way, and that two years of withdrawal from active industry is a very cheap price to pay for training which makes a man a more efficient worker and a more useful citizen for twenty years thereafter.

"We do not ask for two years, but for six months, and if the people of England are made aware of these truths, I have not the slightest doubt that they will respond to the small demands which their country makes upon them, whether rich or poor, high or low. For my proposals are irrespective of class, rank, or wealth. They are founded upon the motto of that great Englishman whose last message to the nation was 'England expects that every man will do his duty.'"

AIRSHIPS IN WARFARE.

Mr. Hudson Maxim, the inventor, one of the best accredited authorities in America in the department of high explosives, declared on Wednesday night, in a lecture to the Brooklyn Aeronautical Association, New York, that the time had arrived when trashy ideas about aeroplanes and dynamite, with which public mind here and in Europe is saturated should be dissipated.

Hudson Maxim, whose brother, Sir Hiram, is the inventor of England's first flying machine, said that the theory that London, Paris, Berlin, or any other city could be wrecked by explosives dropped from a flying machine, was the offspring of childish ignorance. Airships and aeroplanes would, naturally, have their place in the warfare of the future, but in the meantime airships and aeroplanes are, he said, "ineffective, and would require vast improvement as regards dropping bombs or dynamite in sufficient quantities to damage a big city."

"We cannot," went on Mr. Hudson Maxim, "make a high explosive which shall be so powerful and destructive, when employed in aerial bombs, as to fulfil the expectations and predictions of aerial war prophets. Flying machines will never be able to work wide destruction by dropping explosives from the air. Even large quantities of high explosives, dropped from an aerial fleet upon battleships, coast fortifications, or the streets of large cities, would not be widely destructive. War vessels might have their structures slightly damaged, or their docks bent a bit. Holes would be blown in the paved areas of coast fortifications, and small breaches would be blown in earthworks. The few soldiers happening to be in the vicinity of the explosion might be killed, both on warships and coast fortifications. Bombs carrying several hundred pounds each of high explosive, which might be dropped in the streets of large cities and on the tops of high buildings, would kill a few persons, break a lot of glass, and damage a few roofs." To do much damage, however, continued the lecturer, dynamite requires confining. Let us assume, for example, that somebody should build a fleet of 100 aeroplanes, each capable of carrying one bomb containing 1001bs of dynamite, and capable of making one trip a day to London, dropping its dynamite, and returning to the Continent of Europe for another load ; and let us assume further that each of those bombs is capable of destroying, on an average, one building, which is very much more than it could possibly do. This fleet would thus destroy 100 houses a day, 3,000 a month, or 36,000 a year. Now as there have been about 600,000 houses built in London during the last ten years, or about 60,000 per year, the aerial dynamite fleet would succeed in destroying little more than half the houses annually built in London." Mr. Maxim's lecture in America tends to relieve the minds of some people who had been somewhat disturbed by sensational pictures of aerial fleets dropping highly-coloured bombs over New York, blowing the skyscrapers to smithereens.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT DEOLALI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, OCTOBER 31.

THE well-known comedy by H. J. Byron, entitled "Our Boys," was most successfully performed at the Garrison Theatre, Deolali, on Wednesday, October, 20th and Saturday, October, 23rd ; commencing at 9-30. The piece, in three acts, is a good one; the plot takes us into Hertfordshire, the home of Sir Geoffrey Champneys and his sister Clarissa, and Perkyn Middlewick a retired Butterman. Talbot Champneys, Sir Geoffrey's son, and Charles Middlewick, the Butterman's son, return from the continent where they have been finishing their education, to their respective fathers. Talbot does not fulfil his father's expectations and pooh-poohs the idea of a political career and refuses to fall in love to order, with Violet Melrose, an heiress whom Sir Geoffrey has selected for him, but falls in love with her poor cousin Mary Melrose. Charles Middlewick, on the other hand, falls in love with Violet Melrose to whom his vulgar father has taken a violent dislike. The incensed fathers decide to cut them off with a shilling, whereupon they go to lodgings in London and take up journalistic work. They find this work very much unprofitable, but are too proud to ask their fathers for help, so are in sad straits when the two fathers discover their abode, and have an interview with Belinda, the lodging-house slavey, who is a splendid character, and is always looking after her third floorers' interests. Seeing their sons' difficulties, their paternal hearts inwardly relent, but at the same time each tries not to be the first to admit they have been harsh. During the interview, a knock at the door is heard, and Belinda conceals them in a side room. The visitor is Clarissa, who has discovered her nephew's whereabouts with the aid of a private detective, and has brought a chicken for their dinner. She descends to the kitchen to cook it, leaving her much-beribboned hat on a chair. At the same moment there is another knock at the door, and Violet and Mary Melrose enter. The girls, much distressed at noting the meanness and discomfort of the room, discover the hat. Their jealous suspicions are at once aroused, and at this moment Charles and Talbot return to find themselves cold-shouldered, for some reason unknown to them. The girls, after some argument and no explanation leave, whereupon the fathers who have heard female voices, but not recognised them on account of a printing machine on the same floor, confront their sons. Their suspicions are also aroused and a heated argument follows in which neither side understands the other. In the meantime the girls return, having discovered downstairs from Clarissa and Belinda that their suspicions were unfounded, and all misunderstandings are explained away, and Perkyn Middlewick, after ascertaining that Belinda's sweetheart is a Butterman, promises him the best business in the Borough. The curtain falls, every one being reconciled to each other.

The part of Sir Geoffrey Champneys was taken by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson who acted the pompous old Baronet very well indeed. Mr. H. T. Harsford took the part of Talbot Champneys, his son, and enacted the blase youth well. Perkyn Middlewick, the retired Butterman's part, was taken by Pte. Champion, 1st Gloster Regiment, who took the part exceedingly well, and kept the audience amused throughout. Mr. M. V. Foy took the part of Charles Middlewick, his son, very characteristically. Kempster (Sir Geoffrey's man-servant) by Pte. Stillman "Queen's" Regt. and Poddles, (Middlewick's butler) by L.-C. Oates "Queen's" Regt., were both very good. The part of Violet Melrose (the heiress) was taken by Miss Ivan Sameren who looked charming, and the part of Mary Melrose (her poor cousin) by Miss Bean, whose enacting of the proposal scene with Talbot Champneys was delightful. Mrs. A. M. T. Jackson took the part of Clarissa Champneys (Sir Geoffrey's sister) with great success, and Belinda the lodging-house slavey, was taken by Mrs. Nicholls, who did the part credit and was perhaps the best. The piece went with a swing from start to finish, with the exception of a slight hesitation and nervousness at the beginning, but the characters soon warmed to their parts. Perkyn Middlewick was perhaps a little loud in his asides, and some of the other characters could not have been heard at the back of the house, but these little faults were remedied at the second performance. On both performances the love scenes were lacking in fervour and could have been made more of. On the whole the piece was a decided success, and the players, stage manager and those who organised the piece are to be congratulated on the performance.

"OUR BOYS."

Sir Geoffrey Champneys (a county magnate)	Mr. A. M. T. Jackson
Talbot Champneys (his son)	Mr. H. T. Harsford
Perkyn Middlewick of Devonshire House (a retired Butterman)	Pte. Champion, 1st Gloster Regt
Charles Middlewick (his son)	Mr. M. V. Foy
Kempster (Sir Geoffrey's man-servant)	Pte. Stillman "Queen's" Regt
Poddles (Middlewick's butler)	L.-C. Oates "Queen's" Regt.
Violet Melrose (an heiress)	Miss Ivan Someren
Mary Melrose (Her poor cousin)	Miss A. Bean
Clarissa Champneys (Sir Geoffrey's sister)	Mrs. Jackson
Belinda (a lodging-house slavey)	Mrs. Nicholls
Act 1	At the Butterman's
Scene. G. Perkyn Middlewick's Country House	
Act 2	At the Baronet's
Scene—Drawing-room in Sir Geoffrey's	
Seven months are supposed to have elapsed.	
Act 3	Mrs. Patcham's Three-Pair Back
Scene—Third floor at a London lodging-house	
Scenes, Act 1 and 2	Hertfordshire
Act 3	London
Time.—The Present.	

INDIAN NEWS AND NOTES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.]

THE HEALTH OF NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 1.

The plague mortality is below a hundred. The total number of inoculations performed both by Government doctors and private practitioners is 17,230. Three Nagpur Plague Charitable Relief Funds have been promised up to date amounting to Rs. 6,057 of which Rs. 5,731 have been already realized. Some Bombay gentleman have subscribed to the relief fund. The total sum issued to those engaged in distributing relief is Rs. 3,118. Weekly doles are being given after house to house visitation, accompanied by a careful enquiry into the circumstances of each case. The whole city has been divided into separate relief centres. Five hundred blankets have been ordered to give to those most in need during the coming winter. Private practitioners have been giving gratituous medical help to the needy. A grain shop is started to sell to the poor at cheaper rates than the market. The leaders are taking a keen interest.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

SIMLA, NOV. 1.

Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief, has left on his autumn tour in the North-West Frontier Province and will reach Calcutta about the 5th December and and occupy Treasury Gate, Fort William. The departure was public and the customary salutes were fired.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

On the report of the Police Sub-Inspector of Tangail, proceedings were instituted against forty students of the local schools and college for being members of a gang who are alleged to have committed dacoity more than once. The Magistrate issued a proclamation and a writ of attachment against Surendra Roy, a college student. As he was not found, properties belonging to his mother were attached by the Police.

In the Nangla political dacoity case in which Nagendra Nath Chandra and Sashindra Lal Mittra are charged with having committed dacoity, was taken up by the District Magistrate of Khulna on Saturday. The accused are tried under the Crimes Act and the proceedings were held in camera, no one being allowed to be present on behalf of the defence. The accused will be committed to the High Court Sessions.

BURIED ALIVE,

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

A case of a Sanyasi being buried alive is reported from Deoghur near Baidyanath. The Sadhu who is also a local panda was, at his own desire, taken underground into an excavation which was closed with planks of wood and covered with earth half a foot thick. It is said that he will come out on the 12th November.

THE NEW COUNCILS IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA Nov. 1.

The Government of Bengal are vigorously pushing forward the preliminary work in connection with the arrangements for the election in the new Councils. Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, C.S., has been placed on special duty to complete the work.

The Mahomedan community in Bengal is active canvassing for the election and associations and parties are busy in furthering the claims of different favourites. It is difficult, however, to say who will be in the list of accepted candidates. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., Maulvi Serajul Islam Mirza, Shujat Ali Begg and Maulvi Muhammad Yasaf and Prince Muhammad Bukhtyar Shah are, it is understood, candidates for election to the Imperial Council as representative of the Mahomedans of Bengal. The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda is a candidate from Eastern Bengal and Assam.

THE ALIPORE CASE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

After twelve days' holiday the High Court vacation bench reopens to-day. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Carnduff who heard the Alipore Bomb case, will continue to preside over the vacation bench and it is likely that the judgment in the celebrated State trial will be delivered some time this week.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 30.

Sir Williams Meyor arrived in Madras yesterday evening having been considerably delayed at Bersham pore on account of breaches in the line.

MADRAS. Nov. 1.

Sir William Meyer, K.C.I.E., took over charge to-day from the Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew, who was acting as Chief Secretary.

MAIL ROBBERY AT KOLAR.

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

News has reached Madras of a daring mail robbery near Kolar. Three mail jutkas were dacoited and several mail bags taken away. These were subsequently recovered, but a number of registered articles and Rs. 500 worth of bar gold are missing.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

For the Lahore Exhibition, concessions have been granted over the North-Western, the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Assam Bengal and the Bhavnagar Railways. Goods of all description of accepted articles despatched to and from the exhibition will be carried at first class goods rate over all these lines, if accompanied by a certificate signed by the Secretary that they are goods intended for the exhibition. Bulky articles requiring a wagon will be charged three annas per mile by N. M. Railway and 4 annas by G. I. P. and E. I. Railways. No parcel concession is allowed over passenger trains.

THE AMIR TRAVELLING.

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 31.

The Amir's journey from Kabul to Jellalabad is being undertaken earlier than usual this autumn so as to avoid the chance of heavy snowstorms in the passes.

REGATTA CUP.

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 31.

It is reported that Colonel Heath and Officers of 1st P. W. D. Sappers and Miners have presented a very handsome silver cup to the Thomason College to be competed for at the annual college regatta.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

KARACHI, OCTOBER 30.

A Mahomedan, one "Bhewa" prosecuted by the Crown, was recently retried by the City Magistrate under Section 354 I.P.C., charged with using criminal force towards an English girl, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The case was originally tried by the Cantonment Magistrate and a similar sentence was passed, but was referred back by the Judicial Commissioner for retrial.

DISCONTENT AT OOTY.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 30.

It having been resolved at a preliminary meeting of the ratepayers of Ootacamund, to submit a memorial to Government regarding the present condition of the town and its municipal administration, a public meeting is to be held at the Armoury on Friday next. The notice convening the meeting has been signed both by the Indian and European residents.

LYALLPUR COLLEGE.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 30.

The formal opening of the Lyallpur Agricultural College by the Lieutenant-Governor will take place in March or April.

SUIT BY WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Dismissed with Costs.

POONA, Nov. 1.

The District Judge to-day disposed of the suit brought by the Secretary of the Turf Club against the Cantonment Committee to recover Rs. 9,443 which amount arose from charges of rent levied by the Cantonment Committee in respect of properties held by the Club. The claim was made by Mr. W. Cecil Gray on behalf of Turf Club. Mr. Shortt, Barrister, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. Ghaswalla Bavarpe represented the Cantonment Committee, the defendants. The District Judge, after hearing arguments of counsel on both sides on the preliminary issue of notice, the suit was dismissed with all costs of plaintiffs.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. A. Erle, C. S., took over charge to-day of the office of the Chairman, Calcutta Corporation. He inspected the various departments of the Municipality and presided over a Committee meeting of the Corporation.

CANDIDATES FOR BENGAL COUNCIL.

It is reported that the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Salimullah of Dacca will not seek re-election in the Imperial Council when it meets under the new scheme. Probable candidates from East Bengal are the Hon'bles Nawab Ali Chaudhuri and Samsul Huda.

PROBABLE NEW RULE FOR BENGALI EDITORS.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

It is probable that from the beginning of the New year the Government of Bengal will insist on editors declaration to be given before the Presidency Magistrate in the case of vernacular papers. At present, only the printers give a declaration on behalf of the papers.

MOTOR CAR DEFAMATION SUIT.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 1.

Another interesting defamation case has been filed in Bangalore, the parties now being Messrs. F. A. Steele, of the Mysore D. P. W. and Mr. Mackrow, of the Motor House. Mr. Steele gave his car for repairs and asked that to be sent to Shimoga after repair. The car was not despatched as the rail charges were not paid. Mr. Steele wrote to the firm complaining that Mr. Mackrow, the mechanical engineer, had misappropriated his car and was seen driving the Kitties about Bangalore. Mr. Mackrow to clear his reputation has filed a suit of defamation against Mr. Steele. Mr. Lawrance, Advocate, appears for plaintiff.

SHOCKING DEATH OF STATIONMASTER.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

An accident of a shocking nature which resulted in the death of the stationmaster of Konnagar on the E. I. Railway occurred this forenoon. According to the booking clerks who witnessed the occurrence it appears that the deceased in crossing the lines became confused by the approach of two trains and was knocked down by No. 7 Express train and instantly killed.

FRACAS BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The feeling which has been running high between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Howrah for sometime past over certain religious disturbances culminated in a serious riot last night at Howrah, in the course of which a Hindu priest named Ramananda Pundit was thrashed mercilessly with lathis. That his condition is said to be uncertain by the medical authorities. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Howrah who heard the petition ordered the issue of a warrant for the arrest of some of the Mahomedan leaders and fixed a date for the hearing of the case.

THE HALUDBARI DACOITY.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 1.

Reports have reached Calcutta that the six young men have been identified before the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Kushtia as having taken part in the Haludbari dacoity. Those who swore to the identification, picking the youths from among a number of persons paraded for the purpose, were the complainant, Kaloo Ram Agarwalla, his brother Baktear Agarwalla, and the wounded neighbours. One of the accused confessed his guilt and said they did it for their country's cause, but the others denied they knew each other. Most of the accused are believed to be sons of Bengalis holding posts under Government. These six Bengali youths were arrested at Mirpur station on the morning following the occurrence. The Superintendent of Mirpur Thana having received intimation of the dacoity as well as a description of the accused furnished in the information, at once hurried to the station and found the six lads waiting for the first train, some of them being barefooted, others with wet clothes and mud on their legs. Being asked about their whereabouts they said they came from Calcutta and went towards Shikarpur on a pleasure trip. On searching their persons some 10 crackers, false whiskers, fragments of burned torches were found. They were then sent to Dawlatpur where the complainant and his men identified them.

SANDILA WILL PERJURY CASE.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 1.

Chaudhri Nasarat Ali Khan, Bahadur, who is charged with perjury in connexion with the Sandila Will case who had been arrested at Bombay and released on bail, has been arrested here.

RAMLAL CUP TOURNAMENT.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 1.

The Finals of Dr. Ramlal Cup Tournament was played this evening between the National Jubilee and the Coronation. After a fast and heated game the final whistle left the former winners by one goal to love. The winners were loudly cheered, and gold medals were awarded.

RAIDING A CHANDU DEN.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 1.

The City Kotwal, assisted by Sub-Inspectors Rajgopal and Sadholal of the Detective Branch, raided one Chandu den at Subhannagar and arrested three men while smoking 7 1-2 tolas chandu and one smoking a pipe which is said to be 20 years old were found in their possession. The case having been taken to Mr. Nester's Court the owner of the den was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 rupees fine.

DEATH OF DR. PRIYANATH SEN.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

In the Courts of the Chief Justice and Justice Chatterjee reference was made this morning of the death of Dr. Priya Nath Sen, Vakil, High Court, who was called to the Bar in 1897. Both their Lordships suitably replied expressing deep sympathy at the melancholy occurrence and recognised the great qualifications of the deceased.

THORBURN MEMORIAL.

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 1.

A Murree telegram says that a meeting of agriculturists was, on 28th ultimo, held at Champbellpur. Muzaffer Khan, Munsid and Secretary Thorburn memorial committee, dwelt on the valuable services rendered by Thorburn, formerly a Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, the greatest of which was the Land Alienation Act. Among the resolutions passed was that on Thorburn's birthday a Zemindar fair should be held yearly at Kotisadulla, a valuable property whose deterioration brought the idea of the Act into Thorburn's mind. Some subscriptions were collected and a committee was formed to collect more subscriptions.

MR. HARRISON, Post Master General, United Provinces, is going to England on long leave and Mr. Clarke, Deputy Director General, has reached Lucknow to relieve him.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF KARACHI HARBOUR.

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 1.

The annual inspection of the harbour works by the Port Trustees and their guests was eminently successful as usual. The attendance included the Acting Commissioner who had postponed his departure on tour till this morning. In riviewing works of importance now in hand reference was made by the new full-time Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. H. C. Mules to the rebuilding of whole of Port Trust Offices and of N.-W. Customs House and offices as adjoining building on the site of old Customs House, now latterly demolished. Another very important work was the remodelling of the Kiamari yard at a cost of seven lakhs of rupees, increasing the working efficiency by 50 per cent. The greatest number of ocean-going vessels accommodated at any one time during the year was thirty-three, although the port could normally accommodate thirty-seven or at an emergency fifty-one. During the busiest months of June and July, 967 movements of vessels occurred in the harbour with only two minor accidents. Regarding the Harbour depth the S. S. "Monarch" left the port on 29th June drawing 28 feet 5½ inches without touching the bottom. Reference was also made to the new breaking up industry exampled by the "Seindia" now being demolished in the Harbour. A new floating 30-ton crane is also on the way out. A complimentary reference made by the Commissioner to Mr. Mules on his retirement from Collector to become full-time Chairman of the Port Trust completed the amenities of the occasion.

SOLDIERS CONVICTED OF THEFT.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 1.

At the High Court Sessions to day, Mr. Justice Munro presiding, there were two cases of theft in both of which the accused were soldiers. In the first case H. Pedder and C. Irving, of the 14th Hussars stationed at Bangalore, were found guilty of theft in respect of two watches and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. In the second case accused were C. Morris and S. Lawrence, the property stolen being table-cloths from a shop in Bangalore. They got 18 months each.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 30.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. A. Chaudhri visited Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College yesterday and were entertained at tea by the Indian Association. Mr. Chaudhri left last night and Mr. Macdonald leaves to-day.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

RANGOON, OCTOBER 30.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak, delegate to India from the Transvaal Indians, is expected here from Madras on Monday.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 30.

A meeting of the Indian Institute of Science will take place on 4th November. The Dewan of Mysore will be present as representing the Mysore Durbar.

CO-ORPERATIVE CREDIT STORES FOR COOLIES.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. W. Gourlay, Director of Agriculture, Bengal, is making a tour in the tea gardens of Darjeeling with a view to establish co-operative credit stores among garden coolies.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—My experience of Indian travelling is so unique, that I think I am quite justified in relating it. I had come out from home to visit a friend living in the wilds of Northern India, I think learned people called it the frontier. The voyage was all right and exactly like hundreds of voyages, that I have seen described. Then began the train journey. I was placed in a carriage marked "ladies only" and to commence with had only one fellow-passenger who got out a couple of hours later on. I new that I should be in that train about forty-eight hours, so when one passenger alighted I began to spread myself out somewhat. A friendly guard looked me up now and then and said that he thought I might remain above as there were not many people travelling just then. During the night sometime a lady and little boy got in, but that did not disturb me in the least. They travelled with me during the next day, but left me before the awful incident I am about to relate. During the day whilst the lady and her little boy were still with me, two grey ladies came to the carriage window whilst we waited. At a large station they looked in and walked away with their noses in the air, but returned with a railway official, exclaiming, "Oh, we can't get in there." Very sorry, no other "Ladies only," so they stepped in very gingerly almost screaming "how stuffy, can't we have the windows open, all the venetians on that side are closed to keep out some of the sun which is so terribly glaring" we explained. They were all open on this side, but the one at which I was sitting and that was closed to keep out the dust a little, and still enable me to see what was passing. "Oh, but we must have them opened," so the lady with the little boy banged down a shutter. They then proceeded to dust a portion of each seat with their handkerchiefs before sitting down still with noses very much in the air. Much disturbance was caused because they wished to hang up a coat and umbrella. However, they were settled at last. One grey lady immediately finding that the glare was very trying, up went the shutter that we had had to open to please them. At the next stopping place they got out, "Missionaries" remarked my lady friend, and they had worried us and caused us inconvenience and annoyance for that short run. My lady companion and her little boy got out towards evening and I was alone again. About eight o'clock I began leisurely to disrobe. My dress and other garments I hung up, took down my hair and arranged it for the night, putting all my appliances into a bag which I also hung up. Arrayed in a cosy dressing gown I was just going to rest, when there was such a disturbance at my door, a man's voice calling out. "Here, open this door." It was opened and in rushed what seemed like dozens of small boys, a lady and a baby. A hurried, "are you all right," from a husband and an after-thought "the Ayah has gone into the servants' carriage" and off we start. I never saw anything so extraordinary as the way those small fry settled themselves. Mama opened an enormous bag, unearthed pillows and blankets which she dexterously threw to the boys or an upper berth, small shoes descended, Mama and baby, pillows and blankets, a shaded light and in less time than it has taken me to write, silence reigned. We all slept, a heavy thud made me jump up with a start only to find a small boy had fallen from the top berth. He never cried, Mama picked him up and rubbed him a bit, when he again climbed to his blanket and pillow. Very early the next morning before daylight, Papa appeared at the door of the carriage "Come up, you get here, we are at—." Such confusion, Papa, Mama, and Ayah bundling everything that they could lay their hands on into bags. I was just alert enough to prevent their seizing my small box. We re-start. Silence once more. I doze off, no need to get up yet, eight o'clock would be time enough. So later I got up, had a cup of tea, and was going to commence dressing, when, lo, every thing I had left hanging about had been carried off by the former occupants in their hurried departure. Please, picture, my first arrival at my friend's house.

MAJOR R. S. Muter, R. E., Deputy Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been granted thirteen months' combined leave.

HON. MR. S. P. Sinha, will leave Simla on 6th and after visiting Delhi, Agra and Benares, reach Calcutta on 13th November.

MR. S. Finney, Member, Railway Board, will leave Simla on 5th and arrive in Calcutta on 11th November. He will start for Rangoon on 14th to inspect the Burma Railway System.

MAJOR-GENERAL Hastings, Commanding the Mandalay Brigade has issued orders in which the General Officer compliments the 25th Mountain Battery, who are about to leave the brigade as being smart and well conducted and thanks all ranks for the way in which they have carried out their duties.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Mofussil Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, 27th Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. N. J. Gamadia, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided:—

The directors' report stated. The directors have now to lay before the shareholders their report with the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1909. The cotton crop especially in the Bengal districts was disappointing and a total of only 85,631 bales was pressed in all your factories against 90,101 bales in 1907-08 and 162,709 bales in 1906-07. Your directors have purchased a Press and Ginning Factory at Kunch in the United Provinces, and have also erected an Oil Mill at Wurdha in the Central Provinces. The profits of the year including Rs. 38,035-15-11, brought forward from last year's account, amount to Rs. 2,10,416-1-7 from which your directors have written off and set aside to Depreciation account Rs. 30,000. From the sum remaining Rs. 1,80,416-1-7 your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 50 per share, which will absorb Rs. 1,56,250 and the balance Rs. 24,166-1-7 to be carried forward to next year's account.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—I now rise to propose the usual Resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts and for the sanction of the dividend recommended by the Board and in doing so have very little to say in connection with the operation of the Company for the past year. Last year you will remember I gave you the figures of the cotton crop in the districts in which our factories are situated showing how poor it was. I am sorry now to say that this was an equally bad year. The following figures will show you how poor a crop we have had again. The total arrivals here of Oomras were 1,038,271 against 911,457 last season and 1,539,761 the season previous. Out of these 1,038,271 bales a lac and thirty thousand and fifty-one were from Barsee and Naggur and 107,577 from Central India Districts, in which we have no factories, leaving 800643 bales from our districts against 732,658 last year, and 1,141,051 the year before. From Broach the total arrivals were 191,329 B. against 208,600 last year and 279,480 the year previous. From the Bengal Districts i. e. the United Provinces and Rajputana, the total arrivals were 358,920 bales against 379,107 bales in 1907-1908, and 645,272 in 1906-1907. In fact three of your factories in those districts, Agra, Kosi, and Pulwal, had to be closed altogether on account of the almost total failure of the crops. With such a poor crop and with such severe competition as now goes on up-country by the addition of new factories every year whether they are wanted or not, it is no wonder that the profits of the Company have not come up to their former figures, but we should be thankful that the foresight displayed in extending the scope of the Company's business and in the erection and extension of Factories in far off districts in previous years have enabled the Board to earn a profit which has made it possible for the directors to recommend a dividend of 12 1-2 per cent. after providing Rs. 30,000 for depreciation. This policy has been continued by your directors in the purchase of a Ginning and Pressing Factory at Kunch in the United Province as you must have noticed in the report. This is now the 4th year in which you have been fortunate to get so regularly such a large dividend. I am glad to say that good crops are expected this season and prospects look brighter.

The thanks of the shareholders are due to the Staff of the Company for the zeal and energy displayed by them in the interest of the Company in such untoward circumstances.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared. Mr. Megji Khetsey, was re-elected director, and Messrs. Fardunji A. Cursetjee Fardunji and Rustomjee J. C. Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors.

The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA MILLS.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at Telephone Building, Fort, Bombay, Mr. James P. Chrystal presiding.

The following is the directors' report:—Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their report on the working of the mills for the year ended 30th June 1909, together with a balance sheet and profit and loss account for the same period. The nett earnings on the year's working, after providing for interest to 30th June 1909 amounting to Rs. 2,386 on 376, 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares fully paid up, amounting to Rs. 1,27 940, out of which your directors have transferred Rs. 50,000 to Depreciation Fund Account, leaving a balance of Rs. 77,940, which they propose to distribute as under:—Rs. 70,665 as dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share; Rs. 2,000 as bonus for the Company's employes; Rs. 5,275, to be carried to next year's account: Total Rs. 77.940.

The directors' report was adopted; a dividend of Rs. 15 per share was declared; the retiring director, Mr. V. S. Rodrigues, was re-elected; and Mr. Oarsedji Cowasji Dalal and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were re-appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," Commader A. G. Marsack sailed yesterday for Durban, with the 15th Hussars, consisting of 18 officers, 3 ladies, 1 child, 2 warrant officers, 461 non-commissioned officers and men, 36 women, and 50 children, and the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment comprising of 14 officers, 3 ladies, and 1 child, 31 warrant officers, 703 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 women, and 12 children Besides she conveyed details comprising 4 officers and 8 men. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major H A L Tagart D S O 15th Hussars
Major and Mrs H D Bramwell, 15th Hussars
Major L E Kennard, 15th Hussars
Capt Hon W A Nugent, 15th Hussars
Capt Adjt S H Charrington, 15th Hussars
Capt and Mrs H E Norton, 15th Hussars
Lieut R Powells, 15th Hussars
Lieut R Barrey, 15th Hussars
Lieut P P Curtis, 15th Hussars
Lieut B Osborne, 15th Hussars
2nd Lieut C H S Whittle, 15th Hussars
Lieut G Megaw, 15th Hussars
Lieut H F Brace, 15th Hussars
Lieut J Arnot, 15th Hussars
Lieut J B Wheeler, 15th Hussars
2nd Lt J M Tylee, 15th Hussars
2nd Lieut C J L Stanbope 15th Hussars
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs J F C Marsh and child, 15th Hussars
Major L H Warden, 1st Bn Wiltshire Regt
Major A G Jeffreys, 1st Bn Wiltshire Regt
Major A W Husted, 1st Bn Wiltshire Regt
Capt and Mrs A W Timmis 1st Bn Wiltshire Regt
Capt and Mrs M C Richard 1st Bn Wiltshire Regt
Capt and Mrs P S Rowan, 1st Bn Wiltshire Regt
Capt and Mrs A V P Martin 1st Bn Wiltshire Regt
Lieut and Adjt C G Mr Carten, 1st Bn Wiltshire Regt
Lieut H R A Davies, 1st Bn Wiltshire Regt
Lieut and Mrs C H E Moore, 1st Bt Wiltshire Regt
Lieut G Le Haquet, 1st Bt Wiltshire, Regt
Lieut J H M Nice, 1st Bt Wiltshire, Regt
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs W J Cordan and child, 1st Bt Wiltshire Regt
2nd Lt C H Kirwan, 1st Bt Wiltshire, Regt
Capt Palmer, R A M C
Lieut MacCreary, B A M C
Rev J Robinson, C of E
Rev J George, R C

IN connection with seed distribution operations conducted by the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces during the year ending June, 1909, the most striking development in reported to have been the rise in the demand for groundnut seed of which over 20 maunds were issued. There seems, it is said, good reason to hope that the crop, which is highly profitable in favourable conditions, will find a permanent place in the agriculture of the Provinces, and particularly in Jalaun where the want of a good cash-bringing crop has long been recognised as a serious drawback to the success of agriculture in that district of the United Provinces.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

First Day's Play.

A very large number of golfers turned out yesterday morning to compete in the first competition of the golf "week." There was a scratch competition against "Bogey" for both Seniors and Juniors. "Bogeys" score for the nine holes is 40 strokes and the "old man" proved too good for every one, no single competitor being anywhere near level, and most of them were considerably down to him at the end of the first round. The competition at present is very open and anyone may win no less than five competitors in the Senior class tie for first place. Messrs. Aitken, England, Scott, Coombs and Roberts all returned cards 2 down to "Bogey," while Messrs Russ and Gittins follow with 3 down. Considering the easy state of the course just at present it appears that the scratch men were hardly playing up to form, but Mr. Roberts played a steady round, being 2 up on "Bogey" at the fourth; out of the last five holes, however, he lost 4 halving the 8th in three strokes. Mr. Aitken whose total score for the nine holes was only one more than "Bogey" played a steady round winning two holes and losing 4 to "Bogey." Mr. Scott was all square at the 7th hole but found "Bogey" too much for him at the last two holes, both of which he lost. Mr. England who won the President's Cup during the Nasik Golf week played steadily and was "all square" with "Bogey" at the 7th hole. In the Junior class no competitor returned any very good card, Messrs. Lockhead and Thomson being the most successful against "Bogey," both returning cards of 3 down. The following are the results:—

SENIORS.

R Aitken	...	...	2 down
E E Coombs	...	...	2 down
C H Roberts	...	...	2 down
R F Scott	...	...	2 down
R D England	...	...	2 down
C A Russ	...	...	3 down
A Gittins	...	...	3 down
H P T Lattey	...	...	4 down
R C Lowndes	...	...	4 down
D Watson	...	...	5 down
L B Ward	...	...	5 down
D A Cuthbert	...	...	5 down
T R Mackenzie	...	...	5 down
E Ferrers Nicholson	...	...	5 down
J Robertson	...	...	5 down
M Innes Ker	...	...	6 down
A Smith	...	...	6 down
S N Powell	...	...	6 down
S F D Tennant	...	...	6 down

JUNIORS.

R H Lockhead	...	...	3 down
J Thomson	...	...	3 down
P Cresswell	...	...	4 down
P J Arnot	...	...	4 down
A Geddis	...	...	5 down
R J Shaw	...	...	5 down
J Skelton	...	...	5 down
W E Holl	...	...	6 down
T D Perry	...	...	6 down
L Thacker	...	...	6 down
J Symington	...	...	6 down
P R Egerton	...	...	8 down
E B Ousseley	...	...	8 down
A Folkes	...	...	8 down
R W Fisher	...	...	9 down
H P Hebblethwaite	...	...	9 down

THE O. AND R. HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 1.

The final of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Hockey Tournament took place at Shahjahanpur on Saturday between the O. and R. Sports Club of Lucknow and the Shahjahanpur Police. After a fast and interesting game the Sports Club won by three goals to love. The cup and medals were presented by Mrs. Dalal, wife of the District Judge. The Cup has now been won by the O. and R. Sports Club two years in succession. The previous winners were the Town Hall, Shahjahanpur and 2nd Battalion of the Officers of the Rifle Brigade. The Terai Wanderers, after a two days cricket match at Cawnpore which resulted in a drawn game, played the Cawnpore Gymkhana at Hockey and won by twelve goals to love. Gregg, the old international, played a dashing game.

BOXING.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

JOHNSON DEFEATS KETCHEL.

San Francisco, October 16.

The contest between "Jack" Johnson, the world's champion, and Stanley Ketchel took place to-day at Colma, near San Francisco. The fight was for the championship of the world, 20 rounds, and 60 per cent. of the gross receipts, 65 per cent. to go to the winner and 35 per cent. to the loser. There was a side bet of 5,000 dollars each. "Jack" Walsh acted as referee, and the betting was 5 to 2 on Johnson, and even money that Ketchel stayed 15 rounds. The weights were Johnson 14st., and Ketchel 12st. 8lb. Time was called at 3-10 p.m.

Round 1.—They shook hands, and Johnson opened the proceedings by scoring a hard left hook on the stomach. Ketchel sparred for half a minute, and then the champion scored with a long range shot on the left of the face. Katchel responded by forcing the black against the ropes, but Johnson wriggled away, and the bell ended a tame round.

Round 2.—Johnson shot two lefts to the nose, and Ketchel played for the stomach, which angered the champion, who delivered a hard jaw blow. There was a lot of clinching.

Rounds 3 and 4.—Both men sparred in a perfunctory manner for 30 seconds. Ketchel landed a right but Johnson retaliated with two upper cuts in quick succession, and then rushed Ketchel to the ropes. Johnson backed away, and Ketchel teased the champion, trying to force a lead, but the balance of the round was eventless.

Round 5.—Ketchel got home on the body with the left and the black responded with two weak face lefts. The champion then livened up, and sent his opponent's head back twice with blows that landed on the nose. Ketchel showed unexpected cleverness in blocking the negro's leads. Johnson had a shade the best of the round.

Round 6.—Ketchel opened by sending left to the face and body, and Johnson countered with a left to the stomach, and then he shot out his left again, catching Ketchel on both hands. Ketchel went to the flood, but came up smiling and began to force the pace. Johnson brought blood to his adversary's nose with two lefts. Johnson established a good lead and with superior strength bore Ketchel back in the clinches.

Round 7.—The fighters exchanged hooks to the face and body, and Ketchel missed a fearful left swing, and the pair clinched. Johnson landed several on the nose and face, and Ketchel swung a terrible left, which getting home raised a big lump on the champion's jaw. It was the cleverest and best blow in the fight, and the crowed yelled gleefully.

Round 8.—Johnson was first to score, getting in with two left on the face. Ketchel planted a hard uppercut on the black's jaw, and they clinched. Ketchel sent his right and left to Johonson's face as he separated from the clinch, and almost immediately afterwards he again missed Johnson with a terrific right swing.

Round 9.—The referee broke two clinches soon after the going sounded, and the champion sent four stinging lefts to the face, but Ketchel did not break ground. Johnson smothered a stomach blow, and broke away from a clinch with a straight left. It was the champion's round.

Round 10.—After a clinch Johnson sent two left to the face and the jaw, which started Ketchel spitting blood. Johnson wrestled Ketchel to the floor, and uppercut him. Johnson again sent in straight lefts to the mouth and nose starting the blood afresh. The champion followed this up with an awful stomach punch, which made Ketchel winch.

Round 11.—After some desultory sparring Ketchel whipped his left to Johnson's kidneys, but missed two hardswings for the jaw. Johnson's famous right uppercut failed to find Ketchel who sent a terrible right to the jaw, causing Johson to clinch. Ketchel taking advantage of his success forces the fightings but could not penetrate the negro's defence. Ketchel went to the corner badly battered about the face.

Round 12.—Ketchel rushed Johnson, who stumbled and fell. He rose slowly in a crouching position and sprang at his opponent as the latter reached in raining blow after blow, while Ketchel was caught off his guard. He tottered under the assault and a left to the body and two swift rights to the head stretched him on the floor to be counted out.

THE CANTON RAILWAY FUNDS CASE.

Accountant Committed for Trial.

THE preliminary hearing of the charges of embezzlement preferred against Mr. W. Butler Wright, the chief accountant of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway, which is being constructed under a loan agreement made with the British and Chinese Corporation, took place at Canton on September 27 and 28 before Mr. Launcelot Giles, sitting as police magistrate at Hongkong.

M. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Hongkong) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. G. B. Douglas, of Shanghai, for the defence.

The charges were that on September 14, 1909, the accused was entrusted with a sum of dols. 26, 18,04, money belonging to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China in order that he might apply the same to the payment of such accounts as were payable by His Majesty in connexion with the railway, and that of this sum the accused converted of his own use and benefit three several amounts of dols. 5,000, dols. 13,000 and dols. 4,000. Then in addition there was a general charge of converting a sum of dols. 21,826,44 during the period between December dols. 7, 1907, and May 2, 1909. The total amount of these alleged defalcations is therfore, about dols. 43,000,

The Loan Agreement stipulated for the employment of a British chief accountant, and the accused, who had had about twenty years' experience of similar work in other parts of the world was engaged by the Chinese authorities and the British and Chinese Corporation jointly on a salary of £800 sterling per annum and a house allowance of dols. 130 a month. At accused's own request, it is said, out of his salary of £50 a month arrangements were made to pay £40 in London. This left the accused with a monthly sum of about dols. 246, including the house allowance. Subsequently, it was added, the whole salary of £50 a month was remitted Home, thus leaving him with only the house allowance of dols. 130 a month. Mr. Williams (of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews) who had been called in to audit the accounts, stated in his evidence that the accused's monthly expenditure had averaged dols. 2,300 a month since the opening of a private account by him at the International Bank. His private pass book showed that from December 7, 1907, to August 31, 1909, a total of dols. 55,000 had been paid into his private account.

It was contended by the prosecuting solicitor that a large number of accounts had to be paid in local currency and H. E. Wei Han, the managing director decided as a matter of convenience to establish a railway account at Canton at the International Bank (though it was admitted by the managing director in cross-examination that the agreement prohibits accounts being kept in any other bank but the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank). That account was known as an "interest account and it was subdivided into a Hongkong currency account and a local currency account. In order to pay local currency accounts according to the prosecution defendant would issue the necessary cheques on the construction account at Hongkong get the managing director to sign them then transfer the amount to the credit of the Hongkong currency account at Canton; and as payments in local currency came to be made, the amounts would be transferred from the Hongkong currency account to the local currency account. The latter account at the International Bank, Canton, said the prosecuting solicitor, was under the sole control of the defendant, to be utilized for railway purposes and he was authorized to sign cheques on them in his own name, but he had no authority to make payments unless they were initialled by Mr. Grove, the Engineer-in-Chief, who was described as being responsible for the economical and efficient construction of the line. The prosecution asserted that it had been found upon investigation of the railway accounts at the International Bank, that on three separate occasions the defendant had drawn out as he was authorized, from the International Bank Hongkong currency account three separate cheques for dols. 5,000, dols. 13,000 and dols. 4,000, that he had then paid these amounts into his own private account and later had paid practically the whole of the money away to parties who had nothing whatever to do with the railway.

Mr. Douglas in his cross-examination of the managing director argued that the account in the International Bank was not strictly speaking a railway account, but His Excellency would not admit that. He explained that he had obtained money in advance from the accountant for railway purposes and banked it in his own name. The system of getting money in advance, he explained was done for convenience in working, and he admitted that it would be equally inconvenient for Mr. Butler Wright to go to him every time for his signature for each individual amount paid out by him under the railway construction account. No directions were given as to what authority Mr. Wright was to be given before he made any payment.

The evidence of Mr.

BY THE WAY.

A BRIDE OF ROYAL LINEAGE.

Many points of interest attach to the marriage next month between Captain Colin MacRae (late of the "Black Watch," and Eron of His Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard) and Lady Margaret Crichton-Stuart, eldest child and only daughter of the late Marquis of Bute. While the bride can claim Royal lineage, as a direct descendant of Robert II., King of Scotland in the fourteenth century, her fiance can count forebears who played a prominent part in the history of the Highlands at a still remoter period, as the "White MacRaes" and the "Black MacRaes." A later generation supplied a notable chieftain, in the person of John MacRae, of Conchra, who was one of the four gentlemen of Seaforth's Regiment (commonly called "the four Johns of Scotland"), who fell, in 1715, on the field of Sheriffmuir.

EASTERN ESTATES.

The bride-elect will bring to her husband no inconsiderable dower. The late Lord Bute, who took deep interest in the Holy Land (where, by his wish, his heart was buried), purchased large and valuable estates in and around Jerusalem; and these he settled on his daughter, who has more than once visited her Eastern heritage. Lady Margaret cares little for the whirl of London "society," preferring the attractions of country life and her sumptuously appointed yacht. In this she has made many distant voyages; and for her proficiency in seamanship she holds a "master's certificate." Possessing, in great measure, the literary and archæological tastes of her father, she is likewise an accomplished linguist; and to her intellectual gifts she unites a kindness of disposition and a charm of manner that attract all who come within their influence.

A. V. C. STORY.

The appointment of Colonel E. J. Phipps-Hornby to be Brigadier-General, to command the Artillery of a Division, recalls the stirring tale of how he won his V. C. On the day when at Korn Spruit the guns of the "Q" Battery of the R.H. A. were man-handled back into safety under a withering fire, sergeants took the place of officers as they fell and corporals those of sergeants. At the last one sergeant one corporal, and eight gunners were left under Major Phipps-Hornby and Captain Humphreys, to serve and save the guns. The Commander-in-Chief, not knowing how to choose, fell back on the excellent Rule 13 of the Victoria Cross Warrant, treating it as a case of "collective gallantry," and directing the officers to choose their representative and the non-commissioned officers and gunners theirs. Even Rule 13 did not provide for the difficulty which then arose for the two officers persisted in nominating each other. The new Brigadier-General won further mention in despatches for subsequent service, and received his brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, as well as the Queen's medal with seven clasps.

SOME HOME TRUTHS.

Professor Pollard had some home truths to utter at University College in speaking of the parsimonious attitude adopted in high quarters towards the teaching of history. In the whole of the British Empire, he said, there was not a single professorship of naval history. That was one point. Then he showed that, while foreign post-graduate students flocked to London at the expense of their University to continue their studies, the London post-graduate student could not command a farthing in this direction. Most absurd, however, was the refusal of the Treasury to grant University College free copies of the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. They were sent to newspapers, said Professor Pollard, with a sly glance at the reporters present, and snippets were made from the preface only. He himself had bought secondhand many review copies so treated. Moreover, the Professor added, they were sent to Servia, and every person present must doubtless have agreed that the students of University College should have prior claims over King Peter's subjects.

COUNT TOLSTOY TO BE CENSORED.

The decision to prohibit Count Tolstoy from lecturing in Berlin unless he first submits his discourse for censorship, seems the more unkind in view of what happened in the early days of the France-Russian alliance. M. Paul Deroulede then took a long journey in order to try to interest Tolstoy in the idea of the "revanche," but the philosopher declined all sympathy with the patriot's bellicose proposals, and also produced a peasant who would have nothing to say to them. M. Deroulede's eloquent plea that the Russians should unite with the French and fall upon the Germans was carefully translated to the Tolstoyan labourer; but his reply was: "No, master; let it rather be in this way: Do you French work, and we Russians will also work, and after our toil is over we will go to the public-house and we will take the German with us." But this was not a combination which satisfied M. Deroulede.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE CANADIANS.

Lord Charles Beresford seems to have charmed the Canadians whom he met by his bright talk. To those who got close to him he told some stories, which are now going the rounds. When the Toronto Canadian Club urged him to go on, though the appointed hour for closing had arrived he remarked: "I am too experienced a boxer not to quit when time is called." To a veteran who was on parade for the veterans' inspection, and who told the Admiral of all the engagements he had been in, he genially remarked: "A pity your mother hadn't had twins."

DOGGEREL DITTIES.

S. ALGIE'S HEAT.

This is the tale of a man and a maid;
Of Love, and a quarrel grave;
And the moral to draw, is the ancient saw,
Which applies to "none but the brave."

Algernon Dobbs was a handsome youth,
Elegant, tall and thin
With a shapely waist, and a delicate taste
For a tie and appropriate pin.

His socks were the wonder of Asia:
His trousers were always creased:
His moustache was of silk: ripe peaches and milk,
Marked the finest complexion out-East.

His prospects were rosy with brightness
For Algie was "Under-Sec."
And each new "spin" had the "hookum" to win
Algie's hand as her maidan "spec."

And Algie was caught: Edith Hartley,
The niece of old Justice Peel,
With her soft, round form and a smile that was warm
Soon brought our young hero to heel.

Their troth was plighted: the news was spread:
The lovers billed and cooed:
But there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip
And Algie was still in the wood.

It happened one cloudless evening,
That Algie drove Edith to dine
When a motor-car at a speed above par,
Dashed down the slope of Kokine.

Now Algie had purchased a brand new horse,
Which—very properly—shied,
And breasted the hill with a speed that looked ill,
For the loving couple inside.

Away they went while Edith yelled
And grabbed hold of Algie's waist,
Which startled him so that he let the reins go
And—helpless now—on they raced.

Their course was short: the coolies flew:
No injuries marked their track,
Till Edith found her nose in the ground
And Algie fall'n soft on her back!

On charged the horse—the road was clear;
There was nothing the trap to stop
And the lady avers that this car of all cars
Threw her out and then jumped on the top!

So think of this tale and go "asti,"
All ye swains who drive spirited "hosses,"
If you're anxious to jump on a form that is plump
"Khubberdar" of the lady's proboscis.

D. A.—in the "Rangoon Gazette."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CINQUE-CENTO EMBROIDERY.

Cord and string embroidery, coarse, voyant, bold and effective, represents one of the most popular hobbies of the moment. No one is so much in need of a continually new hobby than the woman who is clever with her needle, and who, if she is really artistic, tires quickly of a particular type of work after she has perhaps exploited it successfully for several months. There is, however, something especially novel in the favourite cinque-cento embroidery which has made its appearance, and which finds an ultimate use in many ways. Some of the best work is used as a trimming for evening gowns while other developments of it—coarser and bolder—are adapted to upholstery purposes.

WORK WITH STRING.

Much of the embroidery is done with unbleached string, which is sewn like braid on to a very coarse filet net which fine unbleached thread. The designs on tissue paper, which are supplied at most fancy-work shops, are sewn to the net so that the outline is seen distinctly through the meshes. It is then an easy matter to appliquer the cord or string on to the net according to the pattern, and to pull away the paper beneath when the embroidery is finished. Amongst the various popular designs there is one which always looks well as the border to a curtain of wool-backed satin or velvet and which instead of being worked on filet is embroidered on a strip of the satin itself. A copy of an old Byzantine scroll is taken, the lines of which are perfectly simple and the style almost barbaric. Many women adapt the patterns which may be copied from pottery designs and wood or stone carving a leaf out of a cornice, and a scroll or festoon in a moulded panel, together contriving to suggest a characteristic design for a piece of moyen age embroidery.

A PLAQUE FOR THE CORSAGE.

For a plaque to place in the middle of a corsage or to form the ruffle and collar of a tailor-made gown, the embroidery is usually carried out on the material itself or on a very thick and coarse filet or canvas, mounted in its turn on silk. Coarse mercerised cotton and twisted cord make a very effective decoration on cotton square-meshed net, while ordinary darning thread, such as is used in repairing thick table-cloths, can be used most effectively on silk, giving the broderie almost the appearance of Japanese work.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

The depression in Bay appears to have become absorbed in the large area of low pressure extending over the South of Bay. The rainfall has been local in Burma and nearly general but light in the extreme South-West of Peninsula. Moulmein and Yamethin had one and a half inches; Bhamo, one; and Negapatam, two. The weather is disturbed in the extreme North of India where the temperature is now much above normal. Cloud exists Kashmir.

The forecast gives rain as likely in Kashmir, the South of the Peninsula and Lower Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1st NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Kharif harvest in progress. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed larger area sown this year.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Wheat being sown. Food-grains prospects improving.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun and crop making good progress.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton crop estimate 16 annas.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants shedding bolls. Cotton crop estimate 14 annas. Food-grains prospects improving. Wheat and linseed being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts continue favourable. Cotton first sowing rather blossoming.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop excellent and accounts continue favourable.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become lightly clouded in the extreme north but they continue clear over the rest of the division. Humidity has increased and is in excess at Rawalpindi and Delhi. Temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature continues to rise and is in large excess at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear everywhere except at Karachi where moderate cloud has appeared. Humidity is in excess in Lower Sind and normal in other places. Temperature remains generally high.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal. Temperature during day is in excess almost everywhere; while during night it is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared in the north-west but elsewhere skies continue clear. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature remains generally in excess; night temperature also is above normal at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Karwar recorded 0·23" of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are to-day moderately clouded at most places. Humidity is above the average in the north and equal to it elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum received 0·51" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly clouded in the south. Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature both during day and night is in large excess almost everywhere.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has been received in the south. Negapatam reports 1·87", Cochin 0·59" and Trichinopoli 0·34". The barometer has risen in the north but pressure to the north of latitude 24° is yet relatively low. Cloud has increased in the Peninsula where local rain is likely.

A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Although the Admiralty, through its official representative in Parliament, declines to recognise the term "Super-Invincibles," it nevertheless accurately explains the characteristics of the cruisers which are shortly to be laid down. The first of these will take the place of the "Indefatigable" on the building slip at Devonport, and another will be one of the four "additional" ships of this year's programme, instead of the whole quartet being battleships, as originally intended. They will eventually, it is understood, be followed by two sister ships, thus completing two tactical groups of four each, the first being the "I" class, consisting of the three "Invincibles" and the "Indefatigable." The most remarkable feature of the new cruisers will be the extent to which they are to be endowed with horse power. The working drawings which have reached Devonport Dockyard show that the vessel to be built at that establishment is to have turbines of 70,000 horse-power capable of developing a speed of approximately 30 knots.

DEVELOPMENT OF HORSE-POWER.

These remarkably high-power armoured cruisers are no doubt intended as a response to the latest vessels of this type building for the German Navy. "Nauticus" (which corresponds to our "Brassey's") credits these cruisers with a displacement of 22,000 tons and Zeelly turbines of 70,000 horse-power, which will propel them at 27-28 knots. All that is known with reference to the displacement of the cruisers which are about to be laid down in British yards is that it will be in the region of 20,000 tons, so that on a smaller displacement they give promise of being superior to the German cruisers in point of speed. Whether this superiority will be obtained at the sacrifice of offensive and defensive qualities remains to be seen in the absence of anything definite to go upon as regards armament and armour. Meanwhile it is of interest to trace in tabulated form the remarkable strides which have been made in horse-power since the advent of the turbine. Both Great Britain and Germany are in this matter running a neck-and-neck race by jumping from 45,000 to 70 000 in specified horse-power, the stages of development in our own case being as follows:—

	S.H.P. Designed	Speed.
BATTLESHIPS		
"Dreadnought"	23,000	21 knots
"Bellerophon"	23,000	21 "
"St. Vincents"	24,500	21 "
"Neptune"	25,000	21 "
CRUISERS.		
"Invincibles"	41,000	25 knots.
"Indefatigable"	45,000	28 "
New Cruiser	70,000	29-30 "

These speeds have so far been exceeded in all instances up to the "Neptune" and "Indefatigable," and, "on form" these ships may reasonably be expected to show a clean pair of heels to their immediate predecessors.

WINTER TRAINING IN THE ARMY.

The British Army as a whole has spent the last eight months in strenuously preparing itself for war, a feat only to be accomplished by arduous and continuous work, which has tended to rob summer days of their pleasures, and a large proportion of nights of their sleep. Incessant rain has not added to the amenities of the training season, but in spite of obstacles the excellence of the work done has been freely acknowledged by the ruling authorities. It might, therefore, be supposed that during the four months that will elapse before the same progressive routine once more recommences, rest and leave for weary officers and men would be the rule. Judging, however, from lengthy documents entitled "Instructions for Winter Training" which simultaneously made their appearance in the different commands during the week following the conclusion of Army manœuvres, little departure from the strenuous life is contemplated. Field training is to be replaced by a course of lectures, essay writing, war games, and other theoretical forms of instruction, which, if carried out in the exhaustive manner indicated by the General Staff, will not only amply fill the winter days, but make considerable inroads into the nights. It is impossible not to form the opinion shared by almost all regimental officers that the present training is too intense. Theoretical study is of course, absolutely necessary, and the winter months form the obvious period for it to be carried out but in an army raised on a voluntary system, and in which the junior commissioned ranks are not given a living wage, the claims of leave and sport cannot afford to be neglected. Fortunately these facts are realised by the majority of commanding officers who, if not afraid to take responsibility, will probably apply the instructions of the General Staff with tact and discretion.

NECESSARY ROUTINE.

It is, however, only fair to say that these portentous documents bear internal evidence that their publication is not intended solely for domestic use. Officers of the General Staff, unlike ordinary mortals, have to justify their existence, and they must, perhaps, be forgiven if they think that the more detailed their instructions the better value the taxpayer gets for his money, and the greater the credit obtained from their official superiors. Not to be outdone, the divisional staff must rack their brains to amplify the course of training suggested by command Headquarters, while finally the brigadier sees his chance of insisting on his own particular hobby. Human nature will always assert itself, but while fully admitting that careful study of a large selection of these documents, reveals many suggestions that should prove of considerable value during the period of winter training, it is permissible to express the opinion that details are somewhat unnecessarily entered into. For instance, it seems somewhat out of place in command orders to insist that young gunners should be exercised in fuse-setting, or that opportunities should be afforded for signallers to study the mysteries of the telephone. Commanding officers who do not regard instruction in such subjects as a matter of winter routine are hardly fit for their positions, and it may be safely said that they are still to be discovered.

LECTURES.

A perusal of these orders further tends to show that lectures apparently have a value in the eyes of the Staff that is usually denied them by more ordinary mortals. We do not for the moment refer to those given to the men by their officers, which represent a most important form of instruction, but rather to those given to the commissioned ranks. The time spent in listening to the reading of an essay would usually be considerably better spent in studying the same subject with the aid of a good book, while the subsequent discussion is only in rare cases instructive. It is time, too, that at important lectures, such as are to be heard at Aldershot and elsewhere, which are usually delivered by competent men, a change in procedure should be made. On these occasions interest is entirely centred in the discussion, and yet an hour or more is invariably wasted while the lecturer reads out his prepared essay as fast as ever he can get through it. Those who care to do so usually obtain advance copies, and there should be no difficulty in providing copies for everyone. The proceedings could then begin at once with a discussion, which previous study of the lecture would permit to be more advantageously followed than at present is often the case. Finally, it is necessary to eradicate the notion that generally prevails that every senior officer is expected to expound his views or to be regarded as lacking in military zeal. The result is often to be seen in middle-aged gentlemen unfitted by nature to play the part of orators, stammering some incoherent sentences anent subjects with which they are but imperfectly acquainted. It should be widely realised that subalterns often have had as many opportunities of acquiring special knowledge as has any other rank.

THE first lady doctor to seek municipal honours in England is Dr. Clara Fitter, who is standing as a candidate for the Streatham ward of Wandsworth Borough Council.

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Brigadier-General C. W Park

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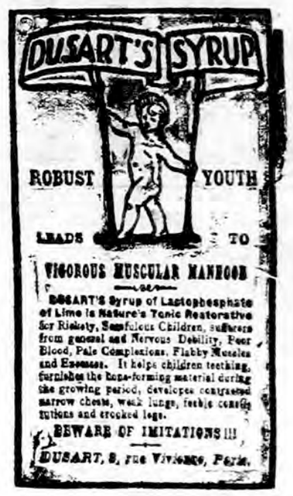
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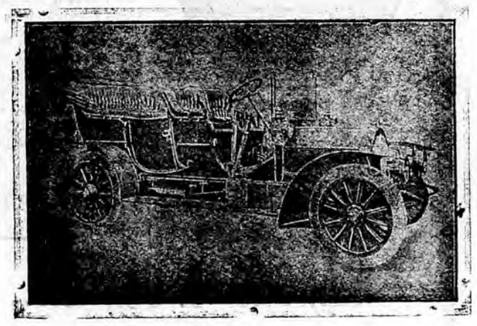

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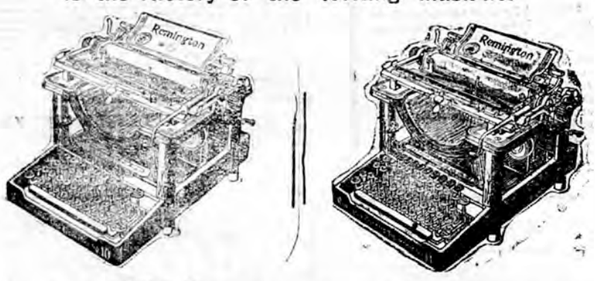

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